

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1143—Vol. XXVII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED...SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED...FIFTEENPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years). TRANSACTIONS every day of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS on orders confined to him.
Mr. Crofts, abridging, temporarily, his recommendations of mines in the aggregate, directs special attention to CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS, Merioneth, North Wales, 15,000 shares. This concern presents some peculiar features: it has a subscribed capital of £2000, which is more than ample for fully developing both the lead and the lodes, and as no further capital will be required, it is entirely free from the inconvenience of calls. The dues of all minerals for 10 years (out of a lease of 21 years), have been compromised for by the company.
As a lead mine only, the prospects warrant the belief that it would ultimately pay dividends. But, besides the lead lodes, it possesses an immense deposit of iron ore, of 1000 tons, and upwards of iron—reported as almost inexhaustible in quantity, and liable to any extent in Wales, Scotland, and Staffordshire, at a very remunerative price. The dividends anticipated from the combined workings of the lead and iron are much beyond any mine known to Mr. Crofts at present in the market. All prospective advantages are, however, fully shown in the particulars issued by the company, and various reports from the agents employed on the works, and other competent practical parties.
By late analyses, the ironstone is found to be MAGNETIC, and is the only deposit of equality in the United Kingdom at present made available for commercial purposes. Copies of the particulars and of the proceedings of the last meeting (showing the actual condition of the property), and the reports, can be had of Mr. Crofts, and copies of the lead and iron ore, and the agreement for the lease of the iron ore, are now beyond par. Present price, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
At the meeting of the 8th June, it was recommended that the company be registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856, with Limited Liability, which recommendation will be carried into effect at the next meeting of shareholders.
The mines may be reached, via the North-Western line, in 13 hours from London. It would form a new era in mining annals, and probably lead to the saving of some thousands per annum to capitalists, were they, as a rule, to visit all new concerns before investing. Such journeys would present the agreeable feature of business and pleasure combined—the mining districts being in general of the most romantic and picturesque character.
* Mr. Crofts has lately published "A Manual of Mining," which may be had, on application to him, gratis, and post free.

ADDRESS.

Mr. Crofts having, after much deliberation, ventured on the experiment of recommending CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS, as above, has now, after the lapse of a few weeks, to announce the most complete success of that adventure, and the only entire fulfilment of Mr. Crofts's predictions respecting it, but the certainty of its proving remunerative to the shareholders in a ratio probably far beyond any mine of the present day. This statement, so far from partaking of either speculative or crude elements, is borne out by the following facts:—The lead lode alone is producing at the present time nearly 15 tons of ore per month, which, at £15 per ton, will give (after paying all the expenses of the mine, agencies included) upwards of 7 per cent. profit upon the capital of £2000; the iron lode, the more it is cut into, shows a higher percentage of value. All the new shares (6000) being fully subscribed, and in first-rate hands, it may be truly estimated that not more than two-thirds of the new capital will ever be required to work the mine for lead and iron in the most efficient manner. Moreover, it must be stated that the advance in the price of the shares has been wholly attained upon the merits of the concern—not the slightest effort having been made to force the price, nor will there ever be, insofar as Mr. Crofts himself is concerned.

The experienced portion of the public must be aware that it is an experiment of a dangerous character to recommend any mine. It may simply be compared to sailing the colours to the mast in battle. Mr. Crofts, however, in this instance, has braved the danger with success; and his future course of tactics will be so far altered, that instead of calling attention to everything, to establish a sort of speciality in mines, and he hopes are long to be able to recommend one or two other advanced concerns, which, if they do not prove equal to Catherine and Jane Consols, will approach so near to it in merit as to be worth the consideration of all prudent capitalists.

MR. JAS. LANE, 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
is a BUYER of South Frances, Buller, Basset, East Basset, Devon Great Consols, Lady Bertha, Catherine and Jane, Edward, Pembroke and East Grimsby, &c. &c. is a SELLER of 500 College Shares, at 5s. per share.

WANTED.—1 Phoenix, 5 Cradock Moor, 2 Mary Ann, 2 or 3 Trelawny, and 1 Buller. AND FOR SALE, 1 South Frances, £285; 1 Basset, £235. Address, J. S. LANE, 29, Threadneedle-street.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
PURCHASER and SALES effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES.
Reliable information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.
Banks: London and Westminster.

INVESTMENT IN MINES.—DIVIDEND MINES pay 20 to 30 per cent. per annum (in payments every two or three months); whilst PROGRESSIVE MINES, carefully selected, frequently advance 300 to 500 per cent.
PETER WATSON, having had 12 years' experience in every department of mining in Cornwall and Devon, and now a regular correspondence with the best agents in the two counties, will be happy to advise, on application personally, or send to those who may desire it a list of mines which he can at present with confidence and safety recommend, either for investment, or a considerable rise in price.
Banks:—Union Bank of London.

COMMISSION.—On the Purchase or Sale of Mining Shares, 1½ per cent.; on the Purchase or Sale of Consols, Railway, Bank, Insurance Shares, &c., the usual Stock Exchange commission.
PETER WATSON, English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.
Office hours Ten to Five, and Ten to Two on Saturday.

MINES.—MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has FOR SALE a large number of SHARES, that will ensure 20 per cent. to the purchaser. Railway, Bank, and other Shares bought, sold, or charged, at market value. Commission 1½ per cent.—July 17, 1857.

TWO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker, 24, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. E. GOMPERTS IS A BUYER OF—
300 E. Russell, 25s. 200 Crebore, 100 Great Hewas, 17s. 6d.
100 Old Russell, 3s. 2 Buller, £200. 30 Margaret, 25s.
20 North Wrey, 30 Exmouth Consols. 30 Wheel Harriett.
100 Kingston Down, 100 Lady Bertha. 10 Great Alfred.
IS A SELLER OF—
2 Rosewarne, 10 Alfred. 50 Great Hewas, 17s. 6d.
3 Bedford United, 2 South Frances. 3 Gonamena.
10 Wheel Emma, 20 Wheel Zion. 10 Great South Tolgus.
3 Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED SHARES, or any part thereof, at 10s. per share, in a COPPER and SILVER-LEAD MINE, in Cornwall. It is surrounded by all the richest dividend-paying mines in the district, and adjoins the celebrated South Caradon Mine, which has paid dividends to the fortunate shareholders the enormous sum of £119,250 on an outlay of £440. The rich copper lodes of the South Caradon run through the entire length of the mine; and I have no hesitation in saying that, in a year or so, it will pay dividends, and the shares worth many pounds per share. All particulars will be forwarded on application to **HENRY GOULD SHARP, Mine Sharebroker,** 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

FOR SALE.—100 United Mines, 10s. 50 East Wh. Russell, £13.
200 Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d. 100 Wh. Russell, 10s. 9d.
100 Kingston Down, £14. 30 Lon. Gen. Cons., 7s. 6d.
1 Basset, £240. 1 Trefusis, 25s. 300 Lambeth Cons., 2s. 6d.
2 Kenegary, 21s. 6d. 100 Cath. and Jane, 10s. 6d. 20 Buller and Bertha, 5s.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
100 East Russell, 1 South Caradon. 100 Gawton United.
100 Silver Brook, 3s. 3d. 250 Molland, 3s. 3d. 50 Great Hewas.
all calls paid. 100 Lambeth Cons., 2s. 6d. 30 Botallack.
100 Cath. and Jane, 12s. 20 Trefusis, 25s. 30 Drake Walls.
20 Great Wheel Bury, 30 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes). 10 Trefusis, 25s.
1 Margaret, 25s. 3 Cradock Moor, 25s. 20 Vale of Towry, 14s.
20 East Rosewarne, 15s. 50 Kelly Bray. 20 Queen of Dart.
4 Buller, £320. 10 Trefusis, £1. 10 Tinroft, 2s.
20 South Gorland, 10 West Caradon, £14½. 30 Sortridge.
20 Wheel Wrey, 53%. 100 Lady Bertha. 100 Devon and Courtney.
10 Wheel Alfred. 20 Great Wheel Alfred. 2 Providence.
10 Wheel Clinton. 100 Alfred Consols, 18s. 50 Tamar Consols.
50 Rolling Well, 23%. 100 West Grenville, 4s. 9d. 100 Nanteco and Penrhil.
10 Wheel Emma, 4s.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, previous to payment.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., beg to call the attention of their friends and investors generally to the present state of the Money Market, which, indicating, as it does, a favourable change, will, in all probability, give rise to an enhanced value of securities, and purchases, therefore, at present rates will, in all probability, be attended with profitable results.
Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and SON, having been called upon by several of their correspondents to give net prices of stocks, beg to say that their practice is to give the market quotations, subject only to the usual commission on purchase or sale, as the case may be.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, SHARE DEALERS, &c.
HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most reliable agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, JUN., is always in a position to give reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with orders. The following SHARES FOR SALE:—
1 Margaret, £45. 3 Wheel Kitty, £20. 25 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.
1 South Frances, £280. 3 Far Consols, £21. 5 East Alfred, 2s.
1 West Seton, £205. 3 North Frances, £12½. 5 North Crofty, 23%.
1 Alfred Cons., £17½. 3 North Levant, 4s. 9d. 20 North Crofty, 23%.
10 Tinroft, £14. 3 Great Trefusis, 25%. 5 Wheel Wrey, 23%.
1 North Crofty, 23%. 30 South Crofty, 23%. 25 Vale of Towry.
Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, JUN., is a BUYER of East Rosewarne, United Mines, &c.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
2 Alfred Consols. 5 Herodfoot, 27s. 6d. 5 Trefusis, 25%.
10 Bryntal, 18s. 9d. 5 Holmbush, 27s. 6d. 10 Trefusis, 25%.
5 Rolling Well, 23s. 9d. 2 Margery, 10½%. 20 Vale of Towry, 12s. 6d.
1 Cefn Brynno, £46. 30 Molland, 1s. 4d. 1 West Caradon, £135.
20 Chancellorsville, 4s. 9d. 1 North Basset, £14½. 5 Wheel Ury.
1 Clifft and Wentworth, 30 North Down. 1 Trelawny, 23%.
10 Dr. Walls, 4s. 30 Par Consols, £21½. 5 Wheel Wrey, 23%.
30 Dyffryn Castell. 2 South Ellen. 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £19 18s. 6d.
20 Gawton Unit, 17s. 9d. 1 South Caradon, £337½. 1 Wheel Margaret, £65.
75 Great Dowgas, 38s. 9d. 30 So. Condurow, 4s. 9d. 5 Wh. Edw., 45 18s. 9d.
10 East Buller, £11. 1 South Frances, £295. 3 West Basset, 23%.
4 E. Wh. Rose, 27 17s. 6d. 10 St. Aubyn and Grylla, 10 West Alfred Cons., £35.
10 Great Hewas, 17s. 9d. 10 Trefusis, 25%. 30 West Par Consols.
5 St. Alfred, 27s. 9d. 10 Trefusis, 25%.
Mr. HERRON is satisfied he cannot offer a better selection to the public than those mines lately advertised by him—viz., Wheel Margaret, Trelawny, Mary Ann, Herodfoot, St. Aubyn and Grylla, Vale of Towry, Gribbler and St. Aubyn, Par Consols, South Caradon, Wheel Kitty (Lelant).
It is fair to presume that money will in a short time become very plentiful; and capitalists, therefore, should lose no time in directing their attention to the present depressed state of the mining market, in order to make purchases in well selected dividend and progressive mines; an investment made under such circumstances cannot fail to be otherwise than highly remunerative.
3, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, July 17, 1857.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE.—
1 Condurow, £125. 5 Par Consols, £20½. 1 So. Wh. Frances, £280.
20 East Trefusis, 25. 1 Providence, £95. 1 East Basset, £41.
5 East Margaret, £10½. 30 East Alfred, 23%. 10 Tinroft, 23%.
1 Gonamena, £16½. 5 Portkella, 24%. 5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), £19½.
1 Gribbler and St. Aubyn, 1 Rosewarne Unit, £31. 1 Wh. Margaret, £29½.
£52½. 10 Sortridge, 21%. 5 Carvanall, 24.
20 Great Wh. Wry, 24%. 1 South Tolgus, £155. 30 So. Wh. Wry, 23s. 6d.
SHARES WANTED.
100 East Russell, 25s. 6d. 100 Great Hewas, 15s. 100 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d.
1 Margaret, £60. 20 Trefusis, 25s. 50 Virtuous Lady, 17s. 6d.
20 East Alfred, 23%. 50 Grenville, 24s. 50 South Cuddra, 13s.
Apply to WM. MICHELL, 3, Austin Friars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, SHARES in the following MINES, for immediate cash:—
5 Ding Dong. 2 Wheel Margaret. 30 Fedn-an-dres.
2 Cradock Moor. 30 Tamar Consols. 25 Ludcott.
1 Rosewarne. 5 West Alfred. 10 Portkella.
5 North Basset. 5 North Levant. 2 Trelawny.
10 Herodfoot. 20 Sortridge. 20 Pendean.
8 Par Consols. 12 Great Wheel Alfred. 5 Wheel Wrey.
2 Kitty (Lelant). 10 Alfred Consols. 1 Botallack.
Parties holding any of the above-mentioned shares, may obtain the full market price for them, on application, personally or by letter, to **GEORGE SPATLEY, 15, Old Broad-street, E.C.**

MINING OFFICERS.—MR. T. CARTEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, is commissioned to SELL SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. As Mr. BLYTH confines himself strictly to commission business, the utmost reliance can be placed that all business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention and regularity.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
MR. LISABE, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country.

MR. WILLIAM WOOD, 2, FURNACE HOUSE, LLANELLY,
CARMARTHENSHIRE, having had many years' experience in the management of extensive collieries and iron mines, and as civil and mechanical engineer, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY, INSPECT, and REPORT upon such property, and to FURNISH SECTIONS, ESTIMATES, and VALUATIONS of the same. Plans and estimates of winding and pumping machinery on the best construction furnished, and the erection superintended. Chemical analyses of iron ores carefully made, and opinion as to their value given.

INVESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SECURITIES, many of which will safely pay from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character frequently rising above 100 per cent.

WANTED.—Bedford United, Condurow, Devon Great Consols, Drake Walls, South Wheel Frances, Tamar Consols, Wheel Buller, Wrey, and Mary Ann.
Messrs. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with agents of the principal mines, can with confidence recommend the following as worthy special notice:—
COPPER MINES.
Devon Burra Burra. North Whet Wrey Consols.
Bolling Well. Dale.
Cradock Moor. Tamar Consols.
Calstock Consols. Wheel Ludcott.
East Russell. Swanpool.
Wheel Edward. South Bog.
Every information given, either personally or by letter. Office hours from 10 till 8.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH and TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, and the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the Kingdom, MANUFACTURE, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.
ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal colliery proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.
Office, 117, Fenchurch-street, LONDON.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON,
MINING AGENTS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON;
AND AT 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and SON beg to inform their friends and the public that, having made arrangements for immediate information of the changes in the appearances of the different mines in Cornwall and Wales, they will be enabled to advise as to purchases or sales.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS having had 15 years' experience of the market and general management of mines, and his son having had considerable experience as a practical miner in Wales and in Cornwall (under Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskar), they flatter themselves they are enabled to give as reliable information and advice as it is possible to have, and which they will at all times have much pleasure in giving, either verbally or by letter.

Messrs. T. P. THOMAS and SON are BUYERS of 2 Wheel Buller, 1 South Frances, 3 Wheel Margaret, 30 East Alfred Consols, 5 Mary Ann, 1 Botallack, 2 West Seton, 1 Phoenix, 100 East Russell, 10 Alfred Consols, 1 East Daren, and 1 Rosewarne United. And are SELLERS of 2 Trelawny, 1 West Caradon, 100 Nanteco and Penrhil, 100 Willow Bank, 2 United Mines, 3 Wheel Margaret, 10 East Trefusis, 5 West Alfred Consols, 200 Bedford Consols, 10 Tremayne, 30 Bryntal, 100 East Rosewarne, 10 North Basset, 50 Wheel Edward, and 100 Mold Shares.
Mines inspected at the shortest notice.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
particularly recommends his friends who have bought into the Tolvaaden Mine not to be intimidated out of their shares at the prices advertised by some of his confederates, for when applied to for them, in each case it has been, they are just withdrawn. The mine continues to open up well; in fact, every agent who has inspected it forms but one opinion, that there is nothing equal to it anywhere for the depth.
Mr. J. R. PIKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that the agents and proprietors of this mine court the inspection of agents from any part of the kingdom, without reference to their having written orders from shareholders.
Mr. J. R. PIKE thinks that investors would do well to make their purchases at once, for it is his firm belief that these shares must soon double their present price.
Mines inspected by the first agents in Cornwall, at moderate rates.
Friday, July 17, 1857, 38, Threadneedle-street, City.

WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT,
(For many years with Mr. T. P. Thomas),
37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

SHARES WANTED.—Kitty (Lelant), £20; Margaret, £60; East Trefusis, 25%; Tamar Consols, £14; East Alfred, £14; H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street. Established 15 years. J2

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS,
MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 7, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.
Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.—Dated July 10, 1857.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MATERIALS, &c., promptly attended to.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

FRANCIS EVANS, INSPECTOR OF MINES AND MINERAL PROPERTY. Living in the midst of the principal mines of Wales, he is in a position to advise parties who may have an interest in them. He has also visited the Malay Peninsula, and inspected the whole Straits tin mines, and can give every information, not only respecting the mines, but also the mode adopted in buying, smelting, &c., at Singapore and Penang.
DOLWEN and BODOLLY MINES are good speculations.
Dated Goginan, Rhayader, July 10, 1857.

SOUTH WALES.—MR. JAS. WILSON, MINERAL SURVEYOR (Manager of the Hook Collieries, near Haverfordwest), OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty-five years' experience enables him to bring sound judgment to the assistance of those who may avail themselves of his services. Underwood, near Haverfordwest, July 3, 1857.

SHEET ZINC AND SPelter.—MR. WM. JOHNSTON, 49, MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW, AGENT for the SILESIA SPelter and SHEET ZINC. Stocks generally kept in Glasgow, Leith, and Hull. Can ship direct from Stettin or Hamburg to London or Liverpool with promptness on best terms.

ACCOUNTS.—SECRETARIES, PURSERS, AND OTHERS, who require ASSISTANCE in OPENING a SET of BOOKS, in writing up and adjusting accounts which have fallen into arrear, or become confused, or in preparing their balance-sheets, or who wish to become acquainted with book-keeping, can meet with a PROFESSED ACCOUNTANT, who will be happy to enter into an arrangement which will suit their views, by addressing a line in the first instance to "Ledger," at Mr. Jeffrey's, stationer, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street.

MINING SHARES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the property of a gentleman, 50 Pendean, 30 North Down, 10 North Wheel Bury, 200 West Wheel Jane, 50 Kea Tremayne, 10 Wheel Jane; no reasonable offer will be refused for the whole, or any part, the advertiser wishing to clear out.—Address to "A. B.," at Mr. Russell, stationer, 2, Cannon-street, City.

TWO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.
To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD, having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated in New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2583 sterling. A working capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first washing! This being a bona fide concern, applicants will please give proper addresses, without which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagaria," Mining Journal Office, 38, Fleet-street, London.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In 10,000 shares, of 25 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share at the time of application, and 20s. per share upon allotment.
Prospectuses can be obtained at the office, No. 117, Bishopgate-street Within, London. J. H. MURCHISON, Secy.

FOR SALE, an excellent ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE, 23 and 14 in. cylinder (Wolf's Combined), 4 ft. stroke in the outer cylinder, cast-iron frame and cistern for condensing, cast-iron frame and stand for bob, fly-wheel 7 tons, and boiler 10 tons, with a cage for hauling attached.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 117, Bishopgate-street Within, E.C., London; or to Captain GIFFARD, Wheel Crebor, near Tavistock, where the engine can be seen.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PAUL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING of MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.
Messrs. BRUNTON and CO. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—
Accounts systematically and closely made up.
Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.
Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for personal or extract.
Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.
MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES of MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS of WORKING FURNISHED.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING.—MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW FOR PAST QUARTER, with MAP of the GREAT WHEEL VOR and LELANT MINING DISTRICTS, IS NOW READY, price 1s., at 117, Bishopgate-street Within, London.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY TYRES and AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS. From the time to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

Original Correspondence.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AMENDMENT ACT.

Sir,—In your last week's Journal, an able correspondent, "C. H.," objected to some observations of yours on the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, which appeared in the previous week's publication, and contended that companies with more than twenty partners, and not within the exceptions of the clause (query, the 4th clause), were still legal, and that the only penalty on such companies was that each shareholder was individually liable for the debts of the company. "C. H." also maintained that "the Legislature intended their legality, although their intention was, by the words of the statute, badly expressed." Now, what "C. H." meant by the expression that the Legislature intended their legality, I do not know, nor can I imagine how he arrived at what they intended; especially as such intention was, as he accurately states, by the words of the statute badly expressed. The intention of the Legislature has not *per se* the force of law. Such intention, to be binding on the inhabitants of these realms, must be accurately expressed. The mere intention of Parliament, when badly expressed, is not, nor I trust will ever be, the law of the land.

I, however, join issue with "C. H.," not only upon the construction of the 4th clause, but also upon the intention of the Legislature in passing it. I affirm that the 4th clause most emphatically prohibited twenty persons from carrying on partnerships unless registered; for what language can be stronger or more explicit than this?—"Not more than twenty persons shall after, &c., carry on in partnership any trade, &c., unless they are registered," &c. The question is, do or not these words express a liberty or licence? or are they actually prohibitive? "C. H." says they are not prohibitive. I, on the contrary, say with you, Mr. Editor, they are; and I adhere to my dictum, notwithstanding the same clause afterwards proceeds to state that if any person carry on business, &c., contrary to this provision, every such person shall be severally liable to the partnership debts, &c. The difficulty of "C. H." arises, probably, from his use and confusion of the word "companies" with, and instead of, "partnerships of twenty persons." The clause is not, like "C. H.'s" observations, addressed to the former, but to the latter.

Now as to the intention. The Legislature had no sooner passed the above clause than it found all sorts of devices were resorted to in order to evade it; trusts were created, secret assignments of shares held, and such other arrangements made, that partnerships before consisting of more than 20 members were apparently reduced below that number, and thus saved from the penalties of non-registration. In a word, the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies found divers large partnerships existing with no apparent change of constitution, and yet no registration. Moreover, the tyranny of the clause was pointed out by Mr. Tapping, in page 6 of the preface of his *Exposition of the Joint-Stock Act*, and the Legislature was obliged to confess that its attempt to coerce partnerships with more than 20 members had failed. The present session, therefore, witnessed the repeal of the obnoxious clause, and the substitution in lieu thereof of a provision which enacts, "That if after the 13th of the present month of July, 20 or more persons shall carry on business, unless, &c., then each of such persons shall be liable for the payment of the whole debts of the partnership," &c. Having, therefore, given as well the words of the repealed as of the repealing clause, and shown that by the latter the Legislature has unequivocally legalised, under grievous penalties, unregistered partnerships of more than 20 persons, I submit that (directly contrary to the views of "C. H.") the Legislature did, by the repealed 4th clause, intend to prohibit partnerships of more than 20 persons, and that their intention was sufficiently expressed by such clause. If, however, "C. H.'s" view be right and "the Legislature intended their legality, although the intention was badly expressed," then I say that the Legislature has stultified itself by passing the above-mentioned 3d clause of the late Act, and by so doing effecting that, and that only, which it had done by the 4th clause of the Act, 1856. Finally, Mr. Editor, I submit that my view, which is consonant with your's, is the right one; but whether right or wrong is not of much consequence, as the 3d clause, which is clear in its construction, is now the law of the land.—*Temple, July 16.* T. T.

MINING IN MEXICO AND ELSEWHERE.

Sir,—Although your Journal generally teems with information of the soundest character, yet it can rarely boast of a letter so truthful, so practical, and so worthy to be had in remembrance, as that from "Viagero," which appeared in your last week's Number. The truth of the facts stated by that gentleman no person conversant with mining companies will be bold enough to deny. The practical character of the advice contained in it most people must admit, and that it is worthy to be had in remembrance every victim of mining enterprise will honestly confess. For myself I fully agree that the causes of the non-success, not only of Mexican companies, but of most British companies, are those forcibly expressed by "Viagero," and, whilst thanking him for his communication, hope he will soon again favour your readers with another of his able letters on the same subject. My experience, and it is not a slight one, is that in ninety-nine out of every hundred of the mine adventures which fail, the mines themselves are not properly the cause of the adventurers' loss and disappointment, but that they are mainly to be traced to an extravagant purchase-money, and too expensive a management. If proof were required of my statement, that the mines are not the cause of loss, I with confidence advert to the indisputable fact that British mines annually yield to the nation a produce worth 30,000,000*l.* As such magnificent results are incompatible with the poverty of the mines worked, so they cannot be the cause of the sad distress and ruin, the affecting narrations of which I find so often and so forcibly detailed in the columns of this excellent Journal. If 30,000,000*l.* is to be placed annually to the credit of the British mines, what improper items are usually found on the debit side of the account, which cause the majority of mine adventures to yield a low rate of dividends? Chiefly two—an extravagant purchase-money, and an extravagant direction. The purchase-money is usually fabricated as follows:—Some miner finds a likely piece of ground; he takes a friend with a little money into his counsels, and they, for their joint profit, seek to make something out of the lucky find. They consult a mining agent, or speculator, whom I shall henceforth call the "middle man;" he listens to the tale of their good luck, goes down and inspects the likely piece of ground, sees it is a fair subject for adventure, negotiates for the sett at a royalty, upon the understanding with the miner and his friend that each of them will be well taken care of when the sett shall be sold to a company. The sett is afterwards obtained without premium, and at a moderate royalty. The middle man then enlists, for "a consideration," the support of half-a-dozen of his friends, with "handles to their names," to start a company for working the sett. They meet, concoct their plans, fix the capital at 30,000*l.*, to be raised by the issue of 30,000 shares of 1*l.* each; register themselves as promoters holding an average of 300 shares each; and shortly become a joint-stock company, with limited liability; they then issue a prospectus, in which is expressed the appalling, yet attractive fact, that "the directors finding that a rare opportunity had occurred for securing the ownership of this valuable sett for the very moderate sum of 5000*l.* cash and 15,000 paid-up shares in the undertaking, at once availed themselves of it, and had thereby secured a magnificent property for a mere bagatelle." Appended to the prospectus is the report of one or more eminent mining engineers, and they report conscientiously and truly that the sett, if properly worked, must shortly take rank as a dividend mine. The public are invited to subscribe for the shares, they do so. Subsequently, the 5000*l.* is paid to the "middle man," who pays 500*l.* each to the finder and his friend, "a consideration" of 50*l.* to his six friends with "handles to their names," who started the company, and pockets for himself the comfortable and neat balance of 2700*l.* A general meeting of the company is called, and the six gentlemen with handles to their names, who have so disinterestedly secured so valuable a property, are, through the influence of some shareholding friends, begged by the grateful adventurers to accept of their share qualifications as directors, that is 300 shares each; they blushing consent, and such shares, amounting to 1800 in number, are accordingly entered in the company's books as paid-up shares. So that beyond the money consideration of 5000*l.* (which is comparatively a trifling matter), the mine is encumbered with 18,000*l.* worth of paid-up shares for the purchase of the sett only. Law expenses, salaries, and buildings cost 3200*l.*, and mining operations 10,000*l.*, thus exhausting the capital of 30,000*l.* At the end of the first year the mine (being a *bona fide* one, with no end of champion lodes) yields 3000*l.*—a fact, as suggested by the Chairman to the wondering adventurers in general

meeting assembled, beyond dispute, and of which any incredulous gentleman may satisfy himself by enquiring at the bankers. The Chairman further improves his popularity by dilating upon the satisfactory result that mining operations which cost 10,000*l.* only should, by the skill of himself and his coadjutors, yield 3000*l.*, or nearly 40 per cent. Clearly, he adds, we have a splendid mine.

But let us hasten to the dividend. The welcome resolution for it is passed, but when the cheques come to hand, a few days afterwards, the adventurers find that the dividend is at the rate of 10 per cent. only, and not 40 per cent. They find out, by the help of Cocker, that 40 per cent. upon the cost of mining operations is but 10 per cent. upon the capital of 30,000*l.* In a word, they acknowledge the sad reality, that their mine pays nearly 40 per cent. upon the money spent on it, but only 10 per cent. upon its whole cost. The conclusion, therefore, is this, that though the mine is not in fault, but further is a good one, yet it is scarcely a paying concern, owing to its having been overwhelmed or eaten up, whichever you please, by a capital more than three times sufficient to yield the splendid return of 3000*l.* during its first year. But to proceed. The mine is worked in depth, the returns increase, and the shares fetch a *bona fide* premium of 5*l.* each. What, under these pleasant circumstances, does the middle man get for his sett beyond the 5000*l.* cash? Why, the princely sum of 75,000*l.*; for, not being able further to resist temptation, he goes into the market with his 18,000 free shares, and sells them at the aforesaid premium of 5*l.* What do each of the gentlemen with handles to their names get? Why, patronage—two guineas each twice a week for board duties, substantial luncheons on board days, occasional trips to the mine at the company's expense, and their 300 free shares, which, at the aforesaid premium of 5*l.*, are worth 1500*l.* These are the evils which beset good mine adventures, in ground the character of which has been reported on by eminent engineers, and from which good returns are all but certain upon the capital expended.

I cannot conclude this communication without reiterating that the failure of the great majority of mining adventures is not the fault of the mines, but is owing to those vicious and reprehensible practices by which they are encumbered, with a capital more than three times sufficient to make them return dividends. As a last word, I urge upon adventurers the advisability of not joining any adventure unless the mine is reported upon by eminent engineers of character, and not even then unless in such report such engineers state the amount of cost, based upon definite data, which will fully develop the mine in depth. With such a report, adventurers could ascertain to what extent the assumed returns upon the sum spent in developing the mine would be absorbed by unfair capital.

July 13.

LIGHTING OF MINES BY GAS.

Sir,—The lighting of metalliferous mines is, perhaps, a subject of greater importance than most people are willing to admit. It is not only so in a financial point of view, but, what is of greater importance, in a sanitary one. It appears that a light by gas will continue to burn about three times as long in the same quantity of air as a candle, with about equal sized flame; and that a gas light of ordinary size is sufficient to light a pitch worked by four men and two boys; in other words, in this case one light by gas is equivalent to six lights by candle. According to this, there will only be about one-ninth or one-tenth part of the quantity of carbonic acid gas given off by a gas light that will be given off by the flames of six candles, assuming the flame of two candles to be about equal to one flame by gas. Light, whether natural or artificial, undoubtedly operates very considerably on the animal spirits. The workman feels much more animated and cheerful when working by the light of the brilliant oil-lamp, than he does when having to ply the pick or the mallet by the dim light of a dirty candle. This feeling of cheerfulness is not only conducive to health, but is also calculated to inspire the miner with energy, and enable him to do a greater amount of work in a given time than he could otherwise do. After the first cost of apparatus, fittings, &c., it appears that the cost of lighting by gas is only equal to about one-half of the cost by candle.

At the Ballewidden Mine, near the Land's End, the gas is carried down to the 110 ft. level by a pressure at the surface of about 7 lbs. per square inch. The lights in the shaft, which is sunk on the lode, burn with a steady, clear flame, exposing all the pumping gear and ladder fittings for many fathoms, at one view. In the levels the same steadiness and brightness of light is almost equally serviceable, and in the ends and pitches, with the India-rubber tubing, which is lined with wire coil, the light can be moved about or stuck up in clay with almost as much facility and convenience as a candle.

I am happy to hear that Mr. Wright is also giving attention to lighting coal mines by gas, as I am persuaded that such is practicable, although the cost of fittings in a coal mine will be greater than that in a metalliferous mine, because of the greater quantity of material worked away, and the consequent greater number of changes that must constantly be made. On the other hand, the cost of coal for gas making will not be so much. I am afraid that fire-damp mines will offer considerable difficulty to lighting by gas.—*Penzance, July 15.* MARK FRYAR.

A WORD ABOUT SILVER AS WELL AS GOLD.

Sir,—Of late a vast deal has been said about Gold—indeed, the gold question at home and abroad appears to have entirely absorbed attention; it has been paraded *supra ad nauseam*. If silver be of less value, it is still one of the precious metals, and is not less needed, notwithstanding the threatened usurpation of aluminium in its stead. But gold, gold is the object now continually thrust before public attention. Now, Sir, it has been proved beyond doubt that the gossams and flocks of many of the lodes in Devon and Cornwall are argentiferous, some of them in a high degree. I question very much if the best method of desilvering, or even preparing, these ores has yet been promulgated, or even tried. The method formerly adopted of treating them, by the lead blowing process, has been found, I believe, too expensive to be practical for ores containing less than 12 or 16 ozs. to the ton, as the loss of lead is so great. Surely some of your ingenious metallurgists, if they be enabled to extract such minute globules of gold as described to have been taken from quartz, may be able to adapt their talents, and perhaps modifications of their methods, to the desilvering of gossam, mundic, and other ores known to contain this much-needed metal.

This question—the silver question—depend on it, Sir, is worthy of attention. It is but in its infancy, and had one tithe of the industrious attention and ability been applied to it that have been devoted to gold, the operators would have been ten times better rewarded than they ever have been, or probably ever will be, by the Gold in England projects.

The vast incubus of prejudice, created by so many disappointments and deceptions, existing against anything bearing the semblance of gold speculation does not militate or apply against silver, seeing it is not a myth, as gold evidently is. The quantities of the former metal acknowledged to be extracted from lead ores exceed 500,000 ozs. annually: the quantities not returned, but still extracted, may be surmised. The smelters are not open-mouthed about their profits, and know how to keep secrets. It is, however, well known when silver exists in appreciable quantities in copper that they desilverise it, and zinc ore as well. Some of the French and Spanish blends carry a large proportion of silver: this is well known to certain parties at Swansea, where nice parcels may be seen, sometimes bearing as much as 9 ozs. and sometimes nearly 20 ozs. to the ton. Many of the parcels of jack forwarded from our British mines are, in my opinion, worth more for silver than for zinc, they being usually found on the backs of, or associated with, argentiferous galena lodes, the produce of which is highly charged with the precious metal. The smelters say, "Oh! we cannot allow you anything for the silver; we do not separate it: it flies off; or the cost is more than it is worth." "Hookey" to use a vulgarism, "hookey," Mr. Smelter. You don't know how to save the silver? Then you ought.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have my suspicions, not only that they know how, but that they do extract it. Fools indeed would they be to let the miner into the secret gratuitously.

If this desideratum be really not accomplished, I appeal to the metallurgists to make experiments, and solve the question, "Will it pay?" I appeal on behalf of the much oppressed miner, on behalf of the public weal, and on their own behalf (for they are sure of a rich reward, if patented), to set about the matter in good earnest, the sooner the better, and show the gold experimentalists that though last in the race they will deserve and win the prize. They may depend there is a path open to fame and fortune. Why should gold alone receive so large a share of attention, and silver, equally a necessary for mankind, be so much neglected?—*Truro, July 16.* FORT.

PRIMARY GEOLOGY: ITS BEARING ON THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF MINING.

Sir,—The primary crystalline rocks form one of the most useful and, at the same time, most interesting subjects of study to which a mining student can possibly direct his attention. However gratifying the pursuit of fossil geology may be to the appreciator of the fabulous and ideal, no comparison can exist between the practical utility of the one and the inspiring fascination of the other, when questions of a purely mining character are considered. The importance of being thoroughly well versed in paleontology before the mining student enters into his profession has been too much pressed upon; whilst at the same time the study of the primary crystalline rocks has been almost entirely forgotten. No one can deny the advantages accruing from a knowledge of fossils, and their order of occurrence in the sedimentary strata, but all who are practically engaged in mining, and are able to appreciate the important bearing which the primary rocks have on the formation of mineral veins, and other phenomena, will admit the paramount importance of understanding primary geology, and the superfluity of fossiliferous embellishment.

The varied conditions under which metalliferous deposits occur, necessitate the practical study of these rocks; though a general knowledge of their structure, mineralogical composition, and mode of transition, can possibly be acquired in the closet. The student who has gained a knowledge of these characteristics, enters on the field with the power of discriminating the primary series from those portions of upheaved and contorted strata, which, having been acted upon by the primary crystalline base below, renders them rather difficult for the inexperienced eye accurately to define. He can also mineralogically distinguish the varied and gradual transitional changes of composition, and trace the general bearing of the fundamental base.

The vertical structure, cleavage, polarity, transition, and the various compositions consequent on the latter are points which the student cannot too particularly observe. But nothing short of extensive experience, with a natural aptness at grasping at general principles, can render him who has chosen this interesting branch of industry as his pursuit the able mining geologist. We find men entering upon the field of observation with scarcely one of these requirements: their examination of our rock formations, set forth in the form of reports, are data from which we are able to estimate their geological knowledge. We hear them speak of the primary series as uplifted strata, and find them wondering how and when they became so situated; they tell us how they searched them, and searched in vain, for fossils; they proceed to theorise, to give us the *rationales*, and in attempting to explain these intelligible and harmonious works of nature render them an incongruous mass of absurdity, so, tainted with an igneous idea of the sublime, they interpret all phenomena of the granite, basaltic, and porphyritic formations as attributable to the agency of fire; all difficulties are at once removed, and to their minds rendered obvious, by their obliging deity, Plato. Can it, therefore, be a matter of surprise that there are really so few who are competent to survey and report, with any degree of certainty, on the condition and future prospects of a given mine?

The formation of mineral veins has always proved a riddle to the geologist. Theories innumerable have been brought to bear on the explanation of their occurrence; but all have ended in non-success—the problem to the igneous philosopher still remains unsolved. But on dispelling all notions of the earth's fiery incandescency, and pre-conceived ideas of those convulsive shocks and eruptions said to have taken place on its surface, and examining the accumulated facts impartially, we cannot but arrive at another conclusion—a conclusion based on an aqueous rather than an igneous agency, and ascribing the observed results to existing causes, instead of unknown and imaginary forces; in short, a doctrine that is forcibly recommended to our minds by the power of its truth.

I allude to the theory propounded by your able contributor, Mr. Evan Hopkins, who first published it to the world in his well-known work on the *Connection of Geology and Magnetism* as far back as 1843. Doubtless, many have been the objections brought forward to oppose this theory; but in the establishing of new principles something more than their maintenance is necessary—the old theory must be removed, and this cannot be effected in a day. To theorise is one thing, to practise is another, and a theory which owes its general support to no other cause than to the emulations of its originators and the period of its acceptance is unworthy of consideration. But when a doctrine, being founded on well-ascertained facts, is advantageously brought into practice—when mining enterprise is by it rendered less a matter of chance and speculation, and daily observations tend only to establish the accuracy of its principles by the confirming evidence of subsequent explorations—then it is that we cannot help acknowledging the validity of its truth; conviction is forced upon us, and we no longer are the supporters of the old dogma.

But to proceed: the conclusive explanation that Mr. Hopkins has given of the formation of lodes forms the groundwork of general principles that are of the most practical value; inasmuch as the mining geologist is enabled by them to arrive at conclusions, in regard to the productive character of mineral ground, with a degree of accuracy otherwise unobtainable.

Mr. Hopkins thus explicitly remarks:—"The cross-courses, generally speaking, supply the active mineralising agents, such as the sulphuric, carbonic, and other acids; the rocks provide the minerals and the alkalies. The compounds are formed only at the points where the metallic sap oozes out. Thus a rock which may be very favourable for the formation of one metal may not indicate the presence of the mineral by implication, or in a state of aqueous dissemination."

By regarding the whole series of crystalline rocks in the same light as we regard the trunk of a tree, we are able to understand how they may be saturated with mineral solutions corresponding to the sap of the latter. The rocks are permeable to the action, which is from south to north, and since different bands of the crystalline base are characterised by different compositions, the solvents passing through them must consequently dissolve portions of their contents, and interchange of the elements necessarily going on, precipitation takes place. Fractures, joints, &c., however favourable for the formation of one metal may not indicate the presence of the mineral by implication, or in a state of aqueous dissemination."

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water would then become a very powerful fertilizer, worth far more than the liquid manure from a dunghill or a sewer; but as we find the hydrogen and nitrogen in a mine only mechanically mixed, and not combined in the form of ammonia, the question becomes, will hydrochloric acid gas combine with a mechanical mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen, the same as with these gases chemically combined in the form of ammonia?—and if it will, does such combination take place in a dark mine, the same as in the light of day?

These are all questions which, no doubt, Mr. Jones can easily reply to; and in doing so, he will render much service to those miners whose time hitherto has been too much taken up by their labour to allow of their studying chemistry. Mr. Jones's statements are short, containing much information, but I fear to short to be appreciated by those who could be most benefited by them, for it is quite proverbial that colliers are not chemists. I would also remark on the lime he recommends for the absorption of the carbonic acid gas (the "choke damp"), or, as it is sometimes called, the "after damp," such lime should be newly burnt, just fresh from the kiln; and when it has become flowery, or slacked, then it ought to be removed and used for agricultural purposes, and again replaced by fresh burnt lime.

Leeds, July 15.

THE SEWERS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND MR. GURNEY.

Sir,—I see, by the *Builder* of the 11th inst., that Mr. G. Gurney has been reporting upon the proper mode of curing the impurities which emanate from these sewers and that his report is to be handled by the Metropolitan Commissioners. Mr. Gurney recommends "that the sewers in question should be trapped as soon as possible." It is now but a short period since Mr. Gurney produced an immense excitement in the North of England by the introduction of the steam-jet for the better ventilation of coal mines, which was also to be applied to the ventilation of the London sewers and the Houses of Parliament. The House of Commons was moved upon the subject, experiments upon a large scale were made in the collieries, but all fell to the ground as inconsistent and impracticable.

However, now the scene is changed. Instead of driving out the noxious gases by active ventilation, the trap is to be applied to entomb them, although not hermetically. Mr. Gurney does not know that these gases must be driven out, and that the trap will force an outlet, for it is not many weeks since a whole family at Cleator Moor, in Cumberland, were poisoned by the inhalation of the noxious vapours arising from the slag of an iron furnace beneath the foundations of the house. The General Board of Health, in 1852, after showing that ventilation was one great cure, remarked that "trapping was recommended by certain parties, but this, although it might screen particular houses, it was proved only masked the evil, for the confinement of noxious gases made the sewers themselves more dangerous, and occasioned such additional escapes through the house drains as no traps could withstand, thereby augmenting the diffusion of impurities in private dwellings." This result, indeed, seems so self-evident that it needs not the enlightened authority of Metropolitan Boards of Health to give it force. A more simple and natural cure has already been promulgated, by providing an ample supply of water for flushing these sewers, and so strike at the root of the evil—the accumulation of filth during dry weather.

The world has now undoubtedly awarded Mr. Gurney a high position for science, but it rather surprised me that he should jump so rapidly from exorbitant ventilation to ineffective entombment of noxious gases as a practical remedy for the evils complained of. Verily this sewer subject possesses an extraordinary mysterious nature. It has already defeated several schemes of commissioners and some of the first engineers of the age, and yet the remedy seems as far distant as ever. It is a poor compliment to the commissioners and their officials to be unable to produce any useful scheme until enlightened by Mr. Gurney. The flushing system above mentioned, aided by ample discharging chimneys, would appear to possess claims to practical merit, far beyond the exploded system of trapping.

AN ENGINEER.

REDUCTION OF GOLD ORES.

Sir,—In your admirable Journal of last week, an "Amateur Miner," of Zacatecas, Mexico, requests to be informed the cause why the gold in the ores of El Bote Mine is not absorbed by the quicksilver, on its first application to the torta? The reason appears to be, that the first and second portions of quicksilver are added to the torta, or mass of ground ore, during the time that active decomposition of the various salts added to extract the silver ore is in action and transposition. The quicksilver, also, is partly decomposed by this action, and is represented by the word *consumido*, in its account of quicksilver less returned than employed. These salts are in a pasty state, and are chiefly composed of deuto-chloride of quicksilver and deuto-chloride of copper and iron. These coat the first portions of quicksilver with a film of various colours, and it is by this film that the amalgamator is able to judge of the progress of the mass of ground ore. When the mass or torta has given up all the silver it is capable of by the process adopted, which, I add, is a very admirable one for Zacatecas, situated as it is, in company with many other districts, away from any supplies of necessary ingredients requisite for a total extraction, or nearly so, of the silver contained. It is the above described film that prevents the gold, however so finely ground, from at once amalgamating with the quicksilver.

When a torta is *rematada*, or, in other words, has given all the silver that the process employed allows, a different state of materials exists. The various salts have become in part soluble, and are at a state in which they are inert. At this time the *base*, or bath of quicksilver, is added, and being a large amount, makes the amalgam very fluid, and the result of the vanishing shows the quantity of amalgam that was visible as nearly dry amalgam now quite fluid and bright. The gold now receives a coating of quicksilver, and has the appearance of silver amalgam, and much of it is caught amongst the amalgam of silver. Should there, however, by any chance be a short supply of water to wash the torta, the friction, in consequence of the thick mass of mud, would clean off the grey coating of gold amalgam from off the gold dust, and it would be found shining again in the "relave" and "baños," and in the "arroyo." At Guanajuato gold has been found on the "guila," or arroyo, below the Hacienda de Plata, after having gone through the process as carried out in that mining district.

JOHN H. CLEMENT.

4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, July 15.

SLATE QUARRIES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT—No. II.

Sir,—The next party of London gentlemen to whom I refer formed themselves into a company called the Nannily Vale Slate Company. These, like most others, had their London office, secretary, two clerks, and a boy to clean the rooms and attend the door on meeting days. Seven directors were to be present at the monthly meetings, and each was to have 40s. for attendance (16s. per annum), all this was to come out of the shareholders' pocket, as well as 200s. a year for secretary, and 60s. for rent of office, independent of clerks and boy, printing, paper, pens, ink, &c., amounting to another 100s. a year, making altogether 528s. a year London expenses. Then down here they had a parson at a salary of 150s., a manager at 100s., and his clerk at 50s., as well as men to split slates on commission. There were also rent of quarry 100s., house and fields for manager 50s., and right at way to deposit the debris or waste in the adjoining lake 55s. To prove to Wales that they were better able to manage the affairs of a slate quarry than the proprietors of the neighbouring quarries, these gentlemen contracted with a company for the loan of a steam-engine (to drain the quarry and take the blocks up to the manufacturing floors), which was brought down here and fixed at a very great cost. This cost the company 180s. a year, making 1168s. for management alone, although any company working such a small concern as this could save at least 500s. a year on that amount. However, they declare dividends, while they had capital were paid out of that, although the quarry was actually constantly running in debt, and the poor shareholders were praising up their property because they were receiving 15s. per cent. dividend, although the truth was that this 15s. per cent. came out of their own private pockets. But when the capital was gone no returns could be expected? Oh yes! just the same. How? Well, when the cost-accounts were to be sent up once a month by the agent and his clerk for the approval of the directors, and if the slate returns were not sufficient to show dividends to the shareholders, the parson and directors used to send back the sheet to the agent at the quarry, requesting him to put down 500s. worth of slates instead of 300s., so that they had 300s. to show as clear profit, but when stock was taken of the slates the deficiency was discovered. Now this was not a Welsh trick, but the concoction of a London board of directors. The number of men employed was from 40 to 50, so that anyone may see that the quarry was not so very bad, as the returns actually were 300s. worth of slates per month. Ultimately the shareholders began to look about themselves, and some made up their minds to pay no more calls, so the quarry was stopped, although the rent continued, as well as the rent of house and land, and the 180s. a year for steam-engine. There was no one to look after the property, and all was left to the mercy of thieves, who carried off iron, steel, timber, lead pipes, and coals, as if they were their own; when this came to the ears of the London gentry, the secretary made his way off, and where he is now I know not; the company, however, is being wound up in the Court of Chancery, and many shareholders may thus be called upon for all the money they possess. Yet this quarry could, if well managed, have proved very remunerative, instead of leaving the shareholders 3000s. in debt.—*Nannily Vale*, July 13.

A QUARRYMAN.

CORNWALL AND CARDIGANSHIRE.

Sir,—I see, from Mr. Ennor's apology for condemning East Russell, that it was the eastern end of the mine he had not looked into. I thought that, when people bespoke him to mine, condemned the gossan, and ridiculed those who had selected or supported them, they usually examined the whole mine first; but that does not seem to be Mr. Ennor's plan. Well, then, by the same rule, we may entertain some hope for Cardiganshire. Perhaps it may turn out that her case may be similar to East Russell, and that he has not examined one end of her mineral district; and by that means, if it prove a very good one, he may be able to get out of the difficulty.

Mr. Ennor calls for a contradiction of his figures with respect to the Cardiganshire dividends: I will correct them in an instance or two, and he will see, after following his method, as of subtracting some of the best mines, there will be enough left to pay good dividends on a large capital. His figures are—

Mine.	Outlay.	Dividends.
Bwlch Consols.....	£18,000	£730
Cefn Cwm Brwyr.....	5,000	600
East Daren.....	9,000	7,200
Welsh Potosi.....	55,500	10,500
Cwmystwith.....	7,500	10,240
Gwynnys.....	22,000	44,000
Total.....	£116,500	£78,290
Lisburne Mines.....	7,500	102,400
Total.....	£123,800	£178,690
More correct by deducting Welsh Potosi.....	52,500	10,500
Total.....	£71,300	£168,190
And adding Cwmystwith.....	—	100,000
Total.....	£71,300	£268,190

I presume it is fair to add the 100,000s. profits to Cwmystwith, as these were made at the same time as the profits of the Lisburne Mines; and by Mr. Ennor's method of stating accounts, the first six mines, instead of showing a debt of 45,000s., would show a profit of 56,000s., and adding the Lisburne Mines, as Mr. Ennor has done, leaves a balance, not of £1,100s., but of £18,100s., or nearly (as following Mr. Ennor's method of calculation, which I confess to be out of the way of my understanding),

not 6 per cent., but fully 22 per cent., for seven years, for seven mines in the dividend list of this district.

I have taken the liberty to correct the Welsh Potosi statement, and I am quite satisfied that the dividend was not made out of profits; and if I put down 20,000s. instead of 55,500s., it will abundantly cover the outlay: what is wanted is a true, not a fictitious, statement of the outlay and profits. For those not acquainted with the Cardiganshire mining district, it is only fair to state that 25 years ago there were only three mines at work in that country—Froese, Cwmystwith, and Daren, and that the whole returns from the district were only 50 tons per month. That during the last twelve months, old mines, that were formerly very rich, but are not yet unworked—such as the Welsh Potosi, Henbwlch, Daren, Gellirheion, Grogarnion, Abbey Consols, &c., have returned upwards of 14,000s. worth of ore; that all levels and machinery are steadily going on draining and undermining these old mines, which will no doubt, as in former times, soon again greatly add to the wealth of Cardiganshire. Most people who know anything of mining are aware, with a mining country of this magnitude, full of old abandoned mines, of an age when the steam-engine was unknown, and when the drainage of deep mines was very imperfectly understood, that it requires considerable time and capital to bring out the full value of such a country. Let any person consider how long Cornwall has been a progressive mining country, and they will not be disposed to cavil with Cardiganshire for the mine she has already brought into the basket of riches of the mines of the British Islands; they will rather see in it the germ of a wealthy future, which with time is sure to be developed.

I do not think the Cornishmen will thank Mr. Ennor for championing their cause: they do not think the veins of the earth are filled with tin, copper, and lead—the drainage of the surface, a sort of secondary recombination of a former monetary circulating medium. They would rather see a false prophet who condemns good mines, and thereby deprives the country of their value, served as we serve that arch marauder, the magpie—gibbeted high, as a warning to other birds not to interfere with our fruit. The guano, the bird that kills the snake, does not attack him until he has made himself acquainted with the whereabouts of the herb that cures himself. In writing to you this long letter, Mr. Editor, I am trying to do your readers a similar service—I am endeavouring to provide the antidote for any little poison that may occasionally be distilled into your valuable Journal, if they should happen to imbibe it.

July 15.

WM. BATTIE.

"SHALL WE GO AND SEE THE MINE?"

Sir,—Under the head of "Summer Excursions," in your last week's Notices to Correspondents, there are some remarks which may be considered as having claims to particular attention at the present moment. The writer advocates more active measures on the part of shareholders in mines, by visits to the particular locality in which they have invested, or are deliberating upon investing capital, and considers that for the purposes of health and pleasure a summer "trip" may just as well be taken with a business object as without one. Such a doctrine certainly deserves extensive circulation, and, once fairly started and understood, would no doubt become a rule rather than an exception. I must take leave, however, to dissent from the taste of your correspondent in his attack upon shareholders, by designating them "tedious talkers, incubi, stolid geniuses," and so forth, such terms applied to amateurs of mining being, in my humble opinion, very much out of place in a recommendatory letter like the one in question. It is rather like coercion than persuasion; whilst, if capitalists can be brought by gentle teaching to believe that their interests will be furthered and their pockets filled by going into the mining districts and seeing and judging for themselves, the hint would be readily taken and soon acted upon. They would want no Dr. Syntax to point out a tour for them in "search of the picturesque."

But having in view the motto, "Fasti estis," I beg to lay some claim to the merit, in my late remarks on Catherine and Jane Consols, of being the originator of the idea thus attempted to be amplified by your correspondent, who has also done me the honour to press into his service the very terms made use of (vide the last paragraph but one of my advertisement), without acknowledging their source, unless, indeed, two persons should simultaneously have not only hit upon the same idea, but expressed it in the same words, of which there is a notable example in Sheridan's *Critic*, the quotation from which I beg to append, as being not unsuitable to the apparent plagiarism.—

"Perfection catch my soul, but I do love thee!"

Sher.—Haven't I heard that line before?

Puff.—No, I fancy not; where, pray?

Dangle.—Yes; I think there is something like it in *Othello*.

Puff.—Gad, now you put me in mind of it, I think there is—but that's of no consequence: all that can be said is, that two people happened to hit on the same thought, and Shakespeare made use of it the first—that's all.

JAMES CHOPPS.

Finch-lane, Cornhill, July 15.

CALIFORNIAN MINING STOCK—CAUTION.

Sir,—In your Journal of April 4 I find a communication headed as above, signed "Anglo-Saxon," and dated San Francisco, Feb. 19.

As this article borrows respectability by its appearance in your columns, I deem it due to those whom I represent that I should give it a passing notice.

There are two ways, Mr. Editor, in which a man may perpetrate falsehood: the one is by a wanton misstatement of facts, and the other by a partial statement of truth; but stopping short of the whole truth leaves the inference false. In the latter class of untruth tellers I must place your correspondent, "Anglo-Saxon." I do not accuse him of uttering, in unambiguous Anglo-Saxon phrase, unqualified falsehood, but I do most emphatically affirm that he has wilfully, knowingly, and with malice premeditated, omitted on one hand, and masked on the other, the truth.

It is admitted that the "caution" he quotes was published in a newspaper in this city about the time mentioned. It is admitted further that the mine known as El Ajo was "jumped" by the "Arizona" mine; but it is absolutely false that "this is the only mine possessed by the Arizona Company," as it is but a very insignificant item of their possessions, and can be struck out of their list of veins without, in the slightest degree, impairing their interest; and this fact was very well known to "Anglo-Saxon" when he penned his caution.

As some of your readers may have an interest in knowing the truth, I will give you a brief history of this mine, El Ajo; and let me premise that a mine in Mexico is often only a single vein, or lead.

A stuary, 1853, the mine or vein called El Ajo was regularly "denounced" by Rodolfo and others, and an attempt made to work it under their patronage or direction; but the miners employed by them were driven off or killed by the Indians, after a few days' occupation. The Mexican law requiring continuous possession, and a specified amount of work to be done, this demonstration of itself established no claim. The presumed denouncers knowing this, asked from the Mexican authorities a further extension of time, which was granted; but this additional time was allowed to pass without any effort to occupy the mine, or continue the work upon it. Another extension was granted, which expired without further result, and before any further steps had been taken the district country in which the mine was situated became, by purchase, the property of the United States. By Gadsden's treaty of purchase, the Mexican Government could make no grant within the limits or boundaries of the land sold after Sept. 25, 1853, at which time the mine was still without an occupant, and so remained until taken possession of by the party which "Anglo-Saxon" terms the "Arizona men," in Nov., 1854.

After the advent of these Yankees, the obsolete Mexican claimants, Robinson and others, re-denounced the mine, when it was manifest to all the world that Mexican jurisdiction had ceased within the district that contained it; and it is by virtue of this re-denunciation that Robinson and Co. pretend to have the mine. The absurdity of this pretension to those understanding it, has been so glaring that it was thought until now "that a fool would not err therein."

So much for the mine El Ajo; but let me enquire again, what is the mine El Ajo? Well, I repeat it is a single vein; and when taken possession of by the "Arizona men" great importance was attached to its ownership, since no other lead or vein had, up to that time, been discovered, and it was supposed that the whole copper wealth of the country was concentrated in it. A few days' "prospecting," however, demonstrated the existence of a series of veins spreading over an area of a mile square—highest undiscovered, and was proclaimed by the original "denouncers" as the single vein called El Ajo, and entirely without its limits. There was a copper field to which the "Arizona men" gave the name of the "Arizona Copper Mines," having magnitude, and quantity, and richness more than sufficient to satisfy their most extravagant hopes and wildest expectations.

El Ajo accordingly ceased to be an object of interest, having degenerated, by comparison, to a fourth-rate vein in the family of one hundred, and would not be missed were it stricken from the leads now composing the "Arizona Copper Mines." Now, Mr. Editor, all this was quite as well known to "Anglo-Saxon" as myself, and being so, is it not marvellous that his "caution" was intended to disguise the truth.

As "caution" is the watchword with "Anglo-Saxon," I may hereafter have occasion to use this counteracting in conference with his English friends, particularly as I know him to be an extensive dabbler in various "bogus mines," that have neither title or wealth, and in some instances not even a local habitation. ROBERT ALLEN, President of the Arizona Copper Mining Company.

San Francisco, California, June 4.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—About six weeks since there appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and in several of the daily papers, a pompous announcement, stating that liquidators had been appointed, and that the proprietors were to deposit their shares with Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, on and after June 9. An instalment has already been paid, and a further sum was to have been remitted on July 6. In vain have I looked for the renewal of the advertisement; I see, however, that when the Messrs. Mackenzie signed the contract with the private agent of the Neapolitan Mesasina, they took special care to see that there was no loophole left open, nor any device by which dishonesty could have full sway, and litigation take its course. Experience should have told them the cautious and wary antagonist they had to deal with. They knew perfectly well, that although on the occasion when the property was transferred to Señor de Grimaldi, the old company employed to negotiate the transaction a gentleman of great knowledge of the affairs of the association, he having been one of its principal promoters. Possessed of great legal abilities, and well known for his judicial principles and qualifications; and yet, with all his acumen and science in the getting up of companies, providing directors, and the other qualities so necessary to give a good colour to a speculation, he found that the *fiada acheter* of the Duke of Rianzanes was too clever for him. If the Messrs. Mackenzie have forgotten this striking example, I say they are not only guilty of great laches, but likewise of a gross dereliction of duty.

From the formation of the company until the present period, it appears that things have never gone quite straight; notwithstanding the presence of a competent accountant, his birth was attended with so many thorns that it was nearly still-born. In spite of the attendance of the same clever practitioner, it was always in a state of chronic disorder. Transferred to Paris for change of air, it still languished; and now, when the corpse is returned to England, it does appear that it has experienced a miserable death; its remains discoloured, and its heirs waiting for the remaining part of that large inheritance of which they have been deprived by British quacks and foreign charlatans. I hear from many of my co-sufferers that they have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting the old shares exchanged for the new ones at the office of Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, the agents of the old trustees. This appears to me to be a disgraceful proceeding on the part of the body of trustees, considering how generously the shareholders remitted them for their exertions; probably, however, they shield themselves under the old proverb, that a board, as corporate, is irresponsible, and can be guilty of many flagrant acts which the majority comprising it would disdain to have any connection within their private capacity. The elections are long since over, and nearly all the petitions are settled, so that ample leisure could have been afforded to have answered any questions which might have been put to the trustees.

It has been urged previously, that while the seat of the association was at Paris,

there was no need to make any stir in the affairs of the company; nothing could be got out of it; the shareholders were some dead, others not know. Besides, every one wished to evade the responsibility of making himself too conspicuous; and fearing that to the questionable honour of being Chairman there might be divers little liabilities attached. My lucky turn in Fortune's wheel, we have matched a brand from the fire; like the sleuth hound, we have scented blood, and now we will follow it until we have discovered and devoured the prey. Dropping all metaphor, we have had some instalments, and we are determined to have the rest, and a final settlement of the affairs of this company. Mr. Campbell Mackenzie, in Paris, is to transmit the money to Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, in London; I trust that it has not fallen into the Channel; nor dare I think that, reverting to the instincts of old Gael, they are about to "lift it."

It is, however, our duty, and what is still more, in these material times—I speak plain—our self-interest, to see that this money is immediately forthcoming. We are perfectly well aware that every excuse will be made to Mr. Campbell Mackenzie to delay the payment of the money; every advantage of delay that law allows will be put into effect, and all the engines of hypocrisy, suavity, and ingenuity, will be resorted to, backed, as they will be, by a combination of French volatile impudence, Spanish silver bluster, and Italian secret intrigue. To all this we have only the justice of our good cause to plead. We cannot boast here of the English lions; yet, let our representatives prove that the Scottish unicorn, with his terrific mane and sharp horns, can strike out as heavily as his neighbours, and that the old red lion rampant does not slumber. Action is only required. It is our duty not to support the Messrs. Mackenzie in the task they have undertaken, but it is our province to see that they do it; and as that work we must pay for, it shall not be performed so slovenly as heretofore has been the case.—*Bowyer-street*. ENFASAO.

THE SANTA ANA SILVER MINES, NOW BELONGING TO THE MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—The extracts I now send from the valuable papers of my correspondent, "Veritas," have an exclusive reference to the above mines. My fellow-shareholders will recollect that these mines were sold to us in 1852, at the price of 35,000s., paid in shares, by some half dozen persons, who had dubbed themselves the Santa Ana Company, and had obtained the mines in 1848 from the New Granada Mining Company (in which some of them were directors), by undertaking the debts and responsibilities of that company, to the tune of about 15,000s. The transfer, therefore, of the Santa Ana Mines to the Mariquita Company, after an unprofitable working of more than two years, enabled the happy band to realise a profit of 125 per cent. upon their adventure; but in order to do this they were obliged to misstate in the Mariquita and Santa Ana joint Deed of Dissolution, as well as in the Mariquita Company's Deed of Settlement (both of which documents may be seen at the Registry Office for Joint-Stock Companies), the terms upon which the purchase money had, according to their own prospectus, been calculated. But, happily, the sharpest are sometimes bitten by a sort of retributive justice, which often, as in the present case, arises from their own excess of greed; and those very persons who were so instrumental in adding upon us the Purima Hill purchase had no suspicion, at the time of the Santa Ana sale, of the existence of that rich argentiferous lode which has since been developed at Santa Ana, by deepening the main shaft 10 fms., so that what they considered at the time a very good bargain for themselves, and a very bad bargain for us, in consequence of the above discovery, and the happy accident in our company that we had at the time an honest, able, and energetic superintendent at Santa Ana, very likely to turn out just the reverse of the vendors' expectations. In conclusion, I may as well state that the Santa Ana Mines, before coming into the possession of the "Little" Santa Ana Company, had had nearly 120,000s. expended upon them by the old Columbian Mining Association of 1824, and by the New Granada Mining Company of 1848, and that both those companies were wound-up concurrently in 1848, without having a farthing of assets to divide among their shareholders.

15, Charles-street, St. James's, July 5.

CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON.

THE SANTA ANA SILVER MINES.

In the province of Mariquita, the Spaniards had for a length of time extracted silver from the Santa Ana Mine; a lode of several feet in thickness, and of considerable extent, through siliceous compact schists, but at the lower part of a valley, and consequently much troubled with water. At the outset of its working, by an English company, unnecessary and misapplied expenses were incurred, a dam of enormous size was determined upon, the first object of which was to provide water for the moving power, for the wheels of stamping mills and pump machinery; the second object in view, and no doubt the most pleasing, was a good sheet of water, on which a jolly boat of the finest description might serve as a rather unique entertainment up amongst the Cordilleras. And to effect these objects, a wall of masonry was carried up to great extent and height, enclosing a narrow and steep valley: after much delay, and at a very heavy cost, this most expensive wall was ultimately finished, and the great desideratum of water for the machinery carried to the board of the Columbian Mining Association the satisfactory news of the completion of "a piece of brick-work never before seen in this part of the world," with the further information that as the dry season had set in it naturally would require some time to see "the new reservoir on duty," but that it was expected "that with the next mail the board would have the satisfaction of hearing that this hydraulic arrangement answered its purpose."

In tropical climates, however, copious falls of rain when least expected increase the most insignificant sources, as was the case in the present instance, for, in one rainy night the water had reached the level of the way up the masonry work. In another 24 hours, if the heavens continued to shower on the earth so abundantly, to fill the pond would be an easy thing; and as rain continued to fall, the night following was not only a rainy, but also a fatal one. A bad leak had taken place, and the directing and executing members had hardly taken a few steps down the hill to the scene of disaster when a tremendous noise stunned their ears; it was the violent rush of a flood, which, rolling down the narrow and steep valley, carried everything before it in its way. In order to remedy this, much time and money continued to be wasted, and after some vain attempts the projected dam was abandoned, and the scheme dropped, as in reality did the wall.

Succeeding superintendents attended more to the drainage of the mine, but the underground work was continued in a horizontal direction for many years, and although something was done to deepen the main shaft, the work in this direction proceeded very slowly; whereas the true idea of the deeper ground was reserved for a "future time." The ores proved mostly poor, generally leaving a monthly deficit, and that under varied systems for reducing the ores and collecting the silver. The mine being contracted for for several years, new associations regulated, &c.; nevertheless, Santa Ana continued a losing concern for more than 25 years. In the early part of 1851, the produce did not generally reach the monthly outlay, although different methods had been adopted for reducing the silver ore; but as the nature of the ore, owing to the scarcity of the sulphur of lead, did not permit of the process of smelting, the amalgamation had been found best, and all the expenses for smelting the ores totally lost. Consequently, the state of Santa Ana was as bad as ever until the year 1851. At this time a notorious change took place, and from the month of April until that of Dec., 1851, a profit of about 4000s. was realised. The question is, how to explain the sudden improvement? And though we never state what we are not part of, the produce did not generally reach the monthly outlay, which is the "the motive" for such a prompt amelioration did not then lay in a sudden increase of richness in the ores extracted, but in the increase of the quantity of ore accumulated in a short time, when from such a larger quantity of ore the best quality might be selected; and this temporary success originated a most favourable transfer to a new association, in the year 1852.

It was not, however, until 1853 that much real profit was derived from the Santa Ana Mine, when an unexpected increase in the produce made its appearance, originating in the following circumstances:—Mr. Trenay, the present superintendent, had been to the number of active and persevering men who attend exclusively to the best for their employers. Experience had for a number of years proved that the vein of Santa Ana was in a declining state in the levels where the extraction of ore continued, and that the working of the shaft, or the perpendicular work, had been but little attended to—at least, in a reduced proportion to the horizontal excavations. He was, therefore, determined to continue the shaft, and to attend to this section of the mine as much as possible; and during a few months a notorious difference in the quality of the ore was observed. The perseverance did not abate, and in the month of July a rich bunch of ore was reached, when the net profit of the month was rather the expected result of 1700s. Since then, though monthly profits have declined, still they have averaged about 800s. or 900s. in favour, although it must be observed that the expenses have increased, with the view of securing the works for future days.

In the hands of "somebody" the discovery made at Santa Ana might have been retarded some years, or the enterprisers have become wearied out ere any such disclosure of improved materials were known; and, therefore, this accidental improvement or benefit of the Mariquita Company convinces how much good or evil may be derived from the agent, especially in far distant situations, where an interested eye never takes a glance at the true state of things.

Province of Antioquia, New Granada, April, 1856.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS OF 1850, 51, 52, 53, 54.—ATTENTION.
Mr. CLEMENT HAS RECEIVED ADVICES FROM CALIFORNIA, dated 6th April, which put him in possession of the results of the produce of the Pine Tree and Josephine Mines at that date, and Mr. CLEMENT has much pleasure in laying them before the public:—"Pine Tree and Josephine Mines are yielding 346 per ton. The Josephine is richer at 75 ft. in depth than it ever has been."
Shareholders of the above date may call on Mr. CLEMENT and obtain further information, at 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

ALLIANCE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—This company is established for the gradual supply of steam communication between such ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent as may be deemed expedient to meet the necessities of commerce. The traffic of various places has been brought under consideration, and several profitable lines have been suggested, and amongst them from Newport to Waterford and Cork, from Cardiff to Southampton and London, and from Swansea to Milford and Liverpool. Both Newport and Cardiff have contiguous docks, and are convenient points of a network of railways. They are the shipping ports of the important collieries, mines, and gigantic iron, tin, and chemical works of South Wales and Monmouthshire, and are in close intercourse with the agricultural counties of Gloucester and Hereford. Newport is in the direct line, and affords the best and cheapest communication between Worcester, Birmingham, London, and the South of Ireland, requiring only improved means of transport to supersede the present route via Liverpool or Holyhead and Dublin. The traffic to and from Newport, Waterford, and Cork is very extensive; and from the results which have been obtained by steam, as compared with sail, in the transport of minerals, there is no doubt the company will prove successful.

Insurance of ships was first practised in the reign of Cæsar, A.D. 45. It was a general custom throughout Europe in 1194. Insurance offices were first established in London in 1667.

* I forgot in my last to mention that "Veritas," in one of his letters, says that the native miners in the province of Antioquia, in derision of the 40,000s. paid for the Purima Hill, style it "La tomas mas cara en todo el mundo" (the most costly pasture hill in the whole world).

+ The argentiferous ores are consisting of pyrites, grey silver ore, blonde, and but little sulphur of lead, being argentiferous, but in a too reduced quantity to permit the method of smelting.

+ "Veritas" rather humorously attributes this whim to the first superintendent having been originally in the navy.

† It was not until April, 1851, that Santa Ana became suddenly productive.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Lombard-street, on Tuesday, Mr. P. L. HINDS in the chair.

Mr. HUNT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The report of Capt. James Rowe was read, which stated "That the 80 is driven 14 fms. west of the engine-shaft, driving on the dock and part by six men, at 6d. per fathom. The lode in the mine sinking under the 40, and 10 fms. before the end in the 60, is worth 14d. per ton. In the tin department of our mine we have not sufficient ground laid open to enable us to meet our cost. We have 66 tributors, working at 13d. 4d. tribute. When the communication is made from the 60 to the 40, we shall be able to employ from 15 to 20 more men on tribute, at about 12s. in the 40. The objects we have in view, and which we are pursuing, are well worthy of a vigorous prosecution."

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—
 Balance last audit £ 354 6 2
 Mine cost, March, April, and May 1601 1 11
 Merchants' bills 739 14 4
 Lords' dues 78 6 3
 Office charges 20 7 3
 Tin sold 1390 7 3
 Copper ore sold 61 10 10
 Calls received 614 8 0 = 2066 6 1
 Balance against mine £ 747 10 5

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said they had to provide for the next three months, which, according to the estimated accounts, would require £1234 3s. 6d. He had hoped that, at the last meeting, the returns would have met their wants. The committee had memorialised the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the subject of the dues, stating that the mine produced a great quantity of ore at a considerable loss, and praying of them to give some relief; but, after taking a long while to consider the memorial, the answer they received was, that the circumstances of the case were not such as to justify them in making any alteration. They did not intend to make any further application, as, perhaps, they might only receive a more unkind answer. The metal market going down affected them; and the men must get good wages or they would not work. He (the Chairman) held a fourth part of the mine, and, therefore, should do everything in his power to save expense.

A SHAREHOLDER said it was a disgraceful thing for the Church to be taking the lord's dues, when the adventurers were getting no profits.

Mr. MUNT: And improving the condition of their property.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, as they had to provide for 1857, they would require a call of 1d. to get them out of difficulty, and he hoped before the year was out they would be in a better position. He then proposed a call of 1d. per share.

Mr. SPALDING seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MUNT having explained by a plan the present working of the mine, as detailed by Capt. Rowe in his report, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LADY BERTHA MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Monday. There was a very full attendance, as it was understood the office of secretary would at this meeting be filled up. Mr. J. V. WILLIAMS was elected Chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN stated the object of the meeting, and requested the parties holding proxies to hand them in.

Mr. LEXLAW wished to know what course was intended to be taken as to the call made at the last meeting, as he should object to any party voting unless all calls had been paid? A SHAREHOLDER, in reply, said this was only an adjourned meeting, therefore the call was not payable, and shareholders would have a right to vote without paying the call made on the 6th inst.

The CHAIRMAN said he had requested the solicitor of the company, Mr. Hancock, to be present, and he should recommend the meeting to be bound by the opinion of that gentleman.

The SOLICITOR, having perused the cost-book rules and proceedings at the meeting on the 6th, stated that all was duly made on the 6th, to be paid forthwith; and by the rules of the company no party could vote unless all calls made and due were paid; and he was of opinion the call was made on the 6th, and was now due, therefore must be paid by any shareholder before voting.

Mr. WATSON said shareholders had 14 days to pay the call by the rules, and the 14 days had not expired, and referred to a clause in the cost-book rules.

The SOLICITOR, in reply, stated this clause only referred to the forfeiture of shares. The company could not forfeit until the expiration of 14 days after the call was due, but this gave the shareholder no right to claim 14 days to pay his call. The call was clearly made on the 6th, and payable forthwith, and therefore now due.

Several shareholders hereupon drew cheques for their calls, as only a few had paid the last call; and all the shares represented by the proxies were in arrears, as it seemed to have been considered unnecessary to pay the call to entitle the parties to vote at this meeting.

A SHAREHOLDER complained that sufficient time had not been given to pay, also that the object of the meeting was not stated, and that many shareholders did not know the appointment of a shareholder no right to claim 14 days to pay his call.

A long discussion ensued as to this being a legally constituted meeting, which was ultimately left to the decision of the solicitor.

The SOLICITOR stated that as he was sure all parties intended to act with fairness, and having great doubts as to the legality of the meeting to proceed to elect a secretary, and seeing his decision as to the call would exclude a great portion of the votes, he should recommend that the appointment be not proceeded with, but that a meeting should be expressly called for the purpose of electing a secretary, and in the notice an intimation be given that the call made on the 6th must be paid before entitling the shareholders to vote. This would give all parties a fair start, and no questions would be hereafter raised.

This proposal seemed to give general satisfaction, and was unanimously adopted.

[We understand the meeting has been called for the 28th inst., at one o'clock. The candidates are Messrs. Codd, Lavington, Webb, and Watson, and a keen contest is expected.]

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. EUGENE ANDERSON in the chair.

Mr. BUDGE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the principal object of the meeting was to incorporate the company under the Limited Liability Act; but there were also certain resolutions drawn up, making alterations in the constitution of the company.

Mr. FAWCETT said the resolutions had only been put into his hand upon entering the room, and considered they had better adjourn the meeting to a future day, thus giving time to examine the proposed alterations.

The CHAIRMAN considered it desirable that time should be given; but it might facilitate the business by having the proposed resolutions read.

Mr. BUDGE then read the resolutions, from which the following is condensed:—

Registering the company, with limited liability, under the Joint-stock Companies Act, 1856.

Altering the contract of copartnership, so as to form regulations of the company under the Act. That the company be registered as a company established in England, and for the same objects and purposes for which the company was originally formed.

That the shares of the company be 183,676. That as Messrs. John Taylor and Sons had signified their intention of resigning, a full and complete indemnity be given them under the common seal of the company, and that the company in future be carried on by the directors, instead of cashiers, agents, or managers.

The CHAIRMAN then read the various alterations in the regulations, which were in accordance with the above resolutions.

Mr. HORSLEY considered it would be a great loss of time and expense if they passed the resolutions upon the present occasion, as upon submitting them for confirmation many alterations would be suggested; and he would propose that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. HADDO seconded the resolution, and intimated his determination to resign as a director; at the same time assuring them that, directly or indirectly, he would not oppose the present board of directors, and it was merely for the purpose of assisting those gentlemen in framing the new rules that he had remained in office. (Cheers.)

Mr. HORSLEY suggested that any alterations to be proposed to the resolutions should be sent to the committee four days before the meeting.

Mr. HADDO said, although not imperative, it would certainly be much more convenient. The adjournment was then unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the association, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, yesterday, Capt. VERNON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, having read the notice convening the meeting, said he had to propose that it be adjourned for two months. It might be satisfactory to state that the value of their property increased rather than diminished, and appeared to be in a more flourishing condition than they expected; but at the present time they were not in a position to carry out the wishes of the proprietors in winding-up.

A SHAREHOLDER said he believed they adjourned for the object of receiving advice from Mr. Hitchens: he wished to know whether any had been received?

The CHAIRMAN replied they had had letters from Mr. Hitchens, which were of a satisfactory character. A diamond formation had been found within two miles of their estate, which it was fully expected would run into it. Mr. Hitchens had also heard that a diamond formation had been found on their freehold at Costa Prata, and that a number of aqueducts had been there for the purpose of searching for them; and instructions had been sent to the superintendent there to ascertain whether the information was correct. Mr. Hitchens also informed them that the country was now beginning to open out, the Government had commenced works, and there was no doubt that their estates, purchased merely for the purpose of obtaining wood and water, would become of value for agricultural purposes, and, under such circumstances, it would be very wrong to hurry a sale.

A PROPRIETOR enquired whether they were paying expenses?

The CHAIRMAN said certainly not, or they would not think of closing. The question was, if by spending 5s. they should get for it 7s. 6d.; but they could not sell at the present day, and it would be unwise to throw away a property if they could do so.

Mr. McLAUREN was perfectly satisfied that the directors and committee would do the best for the interest of the general body of proprietors. (Cheers.)

A PROPRIETOR wished to know the probable loss for the two months?

Mr. BARKWITH said about 3000. per month.

The CHAIRMAN said, since they had a notion of parting with the property, it had increased in value, and the same cause was still existing, so that they were going on in arithmetical progression. They were deliberating upon the matter; but, after all, the delay was forced upon them, for, although they had not got a party standing at the door to give them the money, they had many offers, which were still increasing in amount; at the same time, if they were in a condition to close to-morrow, he (the Chairman) should do so.

Mr. LEMON OLIVER said their only anxiety was to do the best they could for the

whole of the proprietors; and if they had two months more, they might have something pleasing to communicate.

Mr. McLAUREN said they appointed a committee, from their own body, to join the directors, and he thought they ought to place confidence in both parties, that their interest would be protected. (Cheers.)

A PROPRIETOR said they might go on for a considerable time without any offers to purchase.

The CHAIRMAN said they had offers both to buy or to lease, but they did not consider them good enough. The gentlemen they sent out, Mr. Hitchens, their late secretary, not knowing that they had any offers, had estimated the property at double the value of the propositions made. But he would merely mention, to prove the importance of not being in too great a hurry, that one party offered 10,000l., the same party jumped to 20,000l., and then increased the amount to 25,000l., and that party, who was only agent in this country, was waiting for further advice from the Brazil as to whether he should advance the offer, and could not receive an answer until the 2d of Aug. What would the proprietors have said if they had thrown the property away for the first sum? The object of the directors was either to wind-up the company and never hear of it again, or take other steps for disposing of it for the interest of the shareholders. (Cheers.)

A resolution adjourning the meeting to Sept. 17 was unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman.

THE COPPER TRADE—ANNUAL STATISTICS:

FROM JUNE 30, 1856, TO JUNE 30, 1857.

Containing the Quantity of Copper Ore sold from each mine, British and Foreign.—Average Price per 21-cwt., and the Amount of Money.—The Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the Year, both in Cornwall and Wales.—The Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money.—Each Company's Purchase.—And the Particulars of Copper Ores sold at the Tackings in Cornwall, from June 30, 1856, to June 30, 1857, both inclusive.

Mines.	Ore (21-cwt.)	Price.	Amount.
Alfred Consols	4217	5 0	£21,085 0 6
Anna, Wheal	1037	5 0	5,185 0 0
Arthur, Wheal	1319	3 11 6	4,704 2 6
Basset, Wheal	6376	7 13 6	£33,590 16 0
Bedford United Mines	2344	8 19 6	19,510 16 0
Boiling Well	808	7 5 6	6,521 18 6
Botallack	743	11 19 6	8,927 9 6
Bray, Wheal	208	3 19 0	422 16 0
Clatton Consols	202	5 2 6	32,995 3 6
Camborne Vein	540	4 13 6	1,121 5 0
Carn Breia Mines	5247	4 1 0	2,153 2 0
Carraclaw	365	7 17 6	2,404 19 0
Carraclaw	364	5 19 0	2,170 2 0
Charlotte, Wheal	540	7 13 6	4,145 19 0
Clifford, Wheal	4110	6 9 6	26,533 8 0
Clijah and Wentworth	443	6 8 0	2,832 19 6
Colacomb	1967	6 6 6	12,430 14 6
Comfort, Wheal	1820	12 0 0	609 0 0
Condurow	1820	12 0 0	12,002 7 6
Consols	1694	5 7 0	9,953 6 0
Copper Hill	710	8 7 6	5,994 11 0
Craddock Moor	708	9 13 0	6,829 0 6
Creegbarrow	290	5 2 0	1,479 16 0
Devon and Cornwall	669	4 12 6	3,070 6 0
Devon and Courtenay	347	4 15 6	1,646 0 0
Devon Buller	274	5 3 0	1,085 1 6
Devon Great Consols	2645	5 8 0	14,733 11 6
Duloeath	423	4 0 0	1,685 18 0
Duke of Cornwall	1942	4 0 0	7,738 0 0
East Alfred Consols	189	8 18 0	1,672 14 0
East Pool	2903	5 18 6	17,102 4 6
East Tolgus	163	5 19 0	969 13 6
Edward, Wheal	682	8 7 6	3,654 18 6
Ellen, Wheal	250	4 13 6	1,166 10 0
Emma, Wheal	357	5 10 6	3,041 7 6
Fowey Consols	581	9 5 6	45,367 3 6
Friendship, Wheal	1694	9 5 6	15,947 10 0
Gonemans	840	9 1 0	7,601 0 0
Graham and St. Aubyn	328	20 7 6	6,678 15 0
Great Wheal Alfred	2497	5 11 6	13,917 17 0
Great Wheal Busy United	356	5 1 0	1,638 8 0
Great Wheal Cribbin	961	5 5 0	5,042 14 6
Great Wheal Consols	772	2 5 0	1,930 0 0
Great South Tolgus	2025	6 16 0	13,781 0 6
Halnamand	120	7 14 0	9,314 6 0
Hawkmoor	160	5 4 0	1,508 10 0
Hawkmoor	1396	6 13 6	10,648 0 6
Holmbush	1036	8 10 6	8,820 12 6
Kelly Bray	1280	5 3 6	6,638 0 0
Lady Bertha	400	4 9 0	1,785 8 0
Levant	1767	5 5 6	9,314 13 6
Margery, Wheal	1031	6 0 0	6,313 17 0
Marie Valley	2133	3 11 0	7,298 6 6
Mary Great Consols	205	7 7 0	1,508 10 0
North Basset	4187	11 5 0	47,396 0 0
North Wheal Busy	197	5 8 0	1,062 8 0
North Croft	1248	5 12 6	7,019 10 6
North Pool	1074	5 7 0	5,739 11 0
North Wheal Robert	1379	6 15 0	9,287 18 6
North Wheal	2022	6 7 6	12,870 12 6
Paragon	4113	10 12 6	46,893 8 6
Pembroke and East Croft	936	5 17 6	4,417 13 0
Perran St. George	1859	3 17 0	6,540 3 6
Perran United Mines	2295	2 8 6	5,840 3 6
Phoenix Mines	5144	5 17 0	30,164 4 6
Rosewarne United Mines	2120	7 9 0	15,800 17 0
Russell, Wheal	317	5 4 6	1,653 16 0
Seton, Wheal	2759	5 13 6	15,673 18 6
Sidridge Consols	1159	8 7 0	9,669 17 0
South Bedford	399	10 10 0	1,941 18 0
South Caradon	4372	10 11 0	45,250 14 6
South Croft	925	3 6 0	3,047 13 6
South Croft	3173	7 0 6	22,246 14 6
South Croft	913	5 7 6	4,915 15 6
South Ellen	806	5 3 6	4,167 15 0
South Frances	6469	7 11 6	49,046 4 0
South Tolgus	2073	8 19 0	18,603 13 6
St. Day United Mines	2328	6 15 0	17,062 4 6
West Stray Park Consols	424	6 0 0	2,543 11 0
Tavy Consols	374	7 18 0	2,874 18 0
Tidley, Wheal	313	7 18 0	2,874 18 0
Tinroft	2441	4 9 6	10,922 14 0
Trebarrah, Wheal	239	7 19 6	2,303 19 6
Treloweth	299	5 19 6	1,789 10 0
Tremayne, Wheal	194	5 12 0	1,086 10 0
Tresavan	2310	3 4 6	7,457 8 0
Trethellan	182	2 14 6	495 0 0
Tywardley	2133	5 3 0	1,066 19 6
United Mines	9320	5 16 0	55,869 10 0
West Alfred Consols	925	3 14 0	3,416 6 0
West Basset	7320	6 11 6	49,321 11 6
West Caradon	4322	7 17 0	33,565 6 0
West Damsel	1947	5 15 0	11,181 19 0
West Fowey Consols	717	9 12 6	6,902 7 6
West Providence	187	9 1 6	1,697 3 0
West View	4299	7 1 0	30,563 13 6
West Stray Park Consols	225	7 16 6	1,762 19 6
Unity Consols, Wheal	437	5 12 0	2,440 2 0
Uny, Wheal	163	3 7 0	513 16 0
Zion, Wheal	479	5 6 0	2,338 15 0

Wales.	Ore (21-cwt.)	Price.	Amount.
Algiers	620	11 5 0	6,974 6 6
Burton, Bertha	5417	25 14 6	16,237 3 6
Berehaven	5417	25 14 6	55,330 10 0
Castilian	333	8 19 0	2,981 13 0
Chilli	126	22 4 0	2,798 5 0
Cobre	14614	16 1 6	234,832 7 0
Cronbane	273	5 10 8	1,506 3 6
Cuba	2325	16 4 6	40,068 0 0
French Slag	404	4 12 6	1,863 11 0
Garrucha	843	6 6 6	5,321 9 6
Great Barrier Mines	239	15 12 6	3,732 18 0
Holyford	392	16 0 0	7,571 18 0
Kapunda	1016	33 12 0	34,145 9 0
Knockmahon	2485	11 15 6	41,009 10 0
Laxey	195	7 7 0	1,433 10 0
Malaga	333	7 3 0	2,312 18 6
Namaqua	861	25 3 0	21,647 18 0
Namaqualand	1688	30 11 0	51,063 19 6
Peninsular	281	7 14 6	2,168 8 6
Santiago	475	19 3 0	9,097 13 6
Seville	1016	12 13 0	12,568 18 6
Spanish	2004	10 12 0	21,260 18 0
Sundry small mines	1546	13 19 5	21,609 17 0
Sydney	262	18 2 6	4,748 14 6

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Cornwall, from June 30, 1856, to June 30, 1857.

Copper ores	198,697 t. 0 c.	Average produce	6 1/2 %
Fine copper	13,088 t. 8 c.	Average standard	£139 6 0
Amount of money	£1,276,544 12s.	Average price	6 8 6

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Wales, from June 30, 1856, to June 30, 1857.

Copper ores	39,559 t. 0 c.	Average produce	14 1/2 %
Fine copper	5,637 t. 0 c.	Average standard	£126 9 0
Amount of money	£203,884 9s.	Average price	15 8 6

Totals in Cornwall and Wales.

Copper ores	238,256 t. 0 c.	Fine copper	18,725 t. 8 c.
Amount of money	£1,480,429 1s.		

Copper Ores purchased by the Copper Companies from June 30, 1856, to June 30, 1857.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

According to the last advices (June 26) the accounts from the mines in every part of the island were more encouraging than they had been for a great length of time.

At WHERAL JAMAICA bi-monthly meeting, the committee of management were able to announce the favourable progress of the mining operations at Charing Cross, as was evinced by the report of Mr. G. B. Neithersole, who states that the lode in the stopes in the back of No. 1 is between 3 and 4 ft. wide, with a branch of yellow ore 6 in. thick, yielding about 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The rise in the back of No. 2 is yielding 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of No. 3, 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the end of the 50 shaft is about 4 ft. wide, composed of decomposed porphyry, prase, and spar, and a few spots of yellow ore, on the whole, looking promising. In Neithersole's 65 cross-cut the ground continues moderately easy for driving. In the dressing department we have sent away up to date 25 tons, and are busily engaged in carrying down the ore from the different stopes, and having the same got ready for market as quickly as possible. Nothing is left undone to push forward the different departments of the mine: 80 tons of ore have been exported since the beginning of the year, 4 tons remain ready for shipment, and every effort will be made to complete a respectable cargo by Aug. 1. The accounts to May 31 showed balance to the credit of the company, 1532. 12s. 1d.

CLARENDON CONSOLS.—It being generally understood that the report of Capt. Tregony on the Stamford Hill Mine is favourable to the energetic prosecution of the work at this mine, the shareholders, who have been hitherto in the state of inactivity, have been greatly strengthened. The last intelligence from Stamford Hill was of a very encouraging nature; the lode had considerably improved, and a more concentrated deposit of ore been attained. The lode is a very powerful one, and hitherto its magnitude has been the principal cause of its unproductiveness. The shaft, however, has carried down a highly mineralised lode throughout; and the object to be attained is depth, when there can be little doubt, the lode will contract in width, and the ore become concentrated in well-defined branches, from which it may be extracted in quantity.

At ELLERSLIE and BARDWELL bi-monthly meeting, Capt. Arthur reported that the lode intersected driving from the shaft looked well; 15 cwt. of dressed ore, and about the same quantity undressed, were taken from it in driving a cross. They have several other small branches of ore, which are falling into the main body as they go down. They were looking to extend east and west on the course of the lode, and as soon as they had room to sink on the same from the two levels. On the whole, the mine was looking better than could be expected at the present depth. The lode is a large one, and all the branches are underlying 5 and 6 feet per fm. towards the hanging wall, which underlies about 18 in. or 2 ft. per fm.; this shows the main body of ore will be found against the hanging wall at a proper depth. A specimen weighing upwards of 170 lbs. has been sent to the office of the company, and the committee believe it will not be far behind the first in Jamaica to pay a dividend.

RIO GRANDE COMPANY.—In driving the bottom cross-cut on Lawrencefield, they had found nodules of silver and grey copper ore of the finest description. The ground was getting very hard. On Brookdale they had taken out about two tons of undressed ore in about 5 square fms. below the lode, bearing a continuous course over the hill. They had every confidence that this ore was of a high percentage of silver.

HOPE (lead).—This mine is in the hands of a few individuals, of whom the only one resident is Mr. Charles Levy, of Kingston, to whose silent but energetic enterprise it is owing that one of the most starting mineral deposits in the tropics, and probably in the world, has been developed. The lode, which is of immense magnitude, has been intersected in two adit levels, and will in the course of two or three feet driving be reached in a third level at a depth of 30 fms. A winze has been sunk from the 20 to hole with the cross-cut now being carried into the 30, and this winze, now sunk upwards of 8 fms., has carried down the lode with it unbroken the whole way. The ore, which is in massive deposits, extends throughout the lode, and may presently, when the latter is intersected in the 30, be extracted in almost unlimited quantity. A considerable proportion of the galena appears highly argentiferous, but even for lead alone the Hope Mine is considered as destined before long to obtain for itself a distinguished position amongst the mines of the world. The practical works have been carried out under the superintendence of Capt. Colville, the agent. A tramway has been laid down from the intersection of the 20 and the dressing-floors, a distance of about half a mile. A fine wheel, worked by an overhead stream of water from the Hope River works, a crusher, and the other necessary machinery; and in the course of another month it is expected from 15 to 20 tons of ore per week may be dressed.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Capt. A. Tregony has issued his report, which will be presented to the meeting on Wednesday. Stamford Hill Mine is situated in the side of a steep mountain, covered with a dense forest, about twenty miles inland from the shipping port of Old Harbour. In this mine there is a powerful copper lode cropping out at the surface, where it varies from 2 to 3 fathoms in width, embedded in a porphyritic rock, which is traversed by a large cross-course, and by several other smaller ones, all of which are carrying dressed ore. The lode in the 46 the lode diminishes in size, being only from about 6 to 9 feet wide. This level opens the lode about 40 fathoms in length, and 6 fathoms below it is opened by the shaft now being sunk on its course, where it still presents a promising appearance for making a rich lode in depth, carrying well-defined walls, and producing occasionally good stones of copper ore. The stopes now being worked whence the dressed ore—about 7 or 8 tons—was taken, an average sample of which produced by assay 17½ per cent. of fine copper, worth about 20s. per ton. There still remains a few fathoms of the lode, which will probably give about 1 ton of dressed ore per fathom. From the highly-favourable appearance of this regular and powerful lode, and from the favourable position and condition under which it is found, I should recommend it to be tried in depth; I should, therefore, propose to sink a new shaft, to prove the lode 70 fathoms below the 58, to accomplish which the aid of a steam pumping-engine would be required. I estimate this shaft can be sunk at the rate of 4 fathoms per month; it would, therefore, require about four years to sink it from the surface to the proposed depth. The monthly mine cost would probably amount to about 4000. per month (about 40s. a day, as at present), if the present works were suspended, equal to about 45000. per year, or 15,200. for the four years. This amount does not include the cost of machinery, transport, and erection. The dense forest in which the mine is situated will furnish timber for fuel for the engine, and every other purpose of the mine, the expense being confined to cutting and carriage. The climate at Stamford Hill Mine is healthy, the numerous peasantry have readily taken to working in the mines, and are found to make expert workmen under the tuition of Cornish miners, who have hitherto enjoyed good health in these mountains. No difficulty has been experienced in employing the natives on work, at which they earn from 4s. to 45s. per month. The average price of the ground in the mine is—for levels, from 4s. to 5s. per fathom; sinking on lode, 10s. to 12s.; stopping, 11s. to 2s. per fathom. Mr. Tregony concludes—"It gives me great pleasure to state, that I found the mines and works conducted in a manner that reflected great credit on Capt. Harpur."

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—ARIZONA COPPER MINES.—The Los Angeles Star states that Mr. J. J. Tomlinson, of Red Bluff, who had taken a contract for 15 months, from June 1, to deliver 100 tons of copper ore per month, to a wealthy company in San Francisco, from their mines in the Gadsden purchase to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado, a distance of some hundred miles, arrived there with seven six-mile teams in the very short space of 14½ days from Stockton, a distance of 400 miles. The train left Red Bluff and proceeded via Sacramento to Stockton, crossed the San Joaquin River 20 miles from Stockton, and travelled up the west side of the river, Tulare, Buena Vista, and Kern Lakes to Fort Tejon, having but one ferry and no toll bridges to cross the entire distance; found grass scarce, owing to the extreme dry season, but having a supply of hay and feed, expected to be able to keep the teams in arriving at the time specified, with the teams in excellent condition. Mr. Werners had been prospecting for some time in the Gadsden territory. As the district is attracting considerable attention, it may be stated that the distance from Fort Yuma to the Arizona Mines is 120 miles; from Arizona to Calabasas, 130 miles; Calabasas to Tucson, 70 miles; Fort Yuma to Tucson, 280 miles; Tucson to San Xavier, 10 miles; thence to Tubac, 45 miles; and thence to Calabasas, 15 miles. Tucson is a miserable place, situated in an alkali country, and can never become a place of importance. The mine is a mile or two below the town. Mr. Werners discovered, and took up for the purpose of working, a silver mine, which will probably give about 1 ton of silver per fathom. In the locality fuel and water are abundant, and the ore is very rich, the alloy being copper and lead. Several specimens of the ore are almost pure silver; one piece, measuring about 5 in., and 3 in. diameter, weighs over 10 lbs. Mr. Poston is located at Laravaca Mine, which he has just opened and prepared for working; it is generally supposed to be very rich. He has purchased the Laravaca ranch, one of the best in the country. Mr. Douglass, at the Sopra ranch, is also engaged in mining, not extensively, but profitably. A large amount of very rich copper ore has been dug out of the unproductive mine, and is being sent to the smelter, but not yet shipped, as it is 300 miles from the Colorado River, over a road impracticable for wagons.

SAN DIEGO COPPER MINES.—The value of the newly-discovered copper mines in San Diego county continues to increase, both in value and extent. Some specimens from the Jemima Maria Mines contain from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure copper. These are considered to be much the richest mines that have yet been opened in this section. They are about 80 miles south of San Diego, on the San Antonio ranch, and within six miles of an embarrasero at the head of Encenada Bay, with an excellent natural wagon road from the mines to the embarrasero. Mr. Darnell, the proprietor of the mines, states that during the first eighteen days that he worked them he sunk a shaft, from which he has taken 25 tons of good ore. In six weeks he calculates to have 100 tons of ore ready for shipment.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The proposed extension of the already constructed railroad, between Sacramento and Folsom to Marysville, via the foot hills of Sierra Nevada, is in a fair way of accomplishment. A certificate, signed by the commissioners, has been filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sacramento, to the effect that subscriptions have been received for all the said stock.

BORAX.—The bottom of Clear Lake, in Napa County, has been found, by Dr. Yeatch, of Tehama County, to be an incrustation of borax. It covers 150 acres of ground, which has already been pre-empted, and part of the machinery for procuring and preparing the borax for market has already been provided.

GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING IN SIBERIA.—The gold mines of Siberia employ 40,000 workmen, producing about 1500 pounds (or 24,564 kilograms) of gold, valued at 73,652,000. The processes in use for working them are, however, very costly, and the Government mines do not by any means produce the profits which might be expected. It is the same with the private workings. In some parts of Siberia many mines have been given up, because the yield would not cover the expenses. This state of things has for some time past occupied the attention of the Government, but until now no remedy could be found. Lately, however, a Russian subject, who has been for several years in California, has invented a machine which will so simplify the plan of working hitherto adopted that the 40,000 workmen may, instead of producing 1500 pounds of gold, give 3000. The works which have been abandoned may also be resumed, with the certainty of great profits. These new machines are to come into operation in the course of the present year.

THE AUSTRALIAN FREE COLONIES, AND THE ENGLISH IRONMASTERS. &c.—(From a Correspondent.)—At this time, orders are being executed in England for about 30,000 tons of iron piping for water and gas-works in South Australia, New South Wales, and Melbourne. We know the facts, and suggest that the ships for transport thereof must, by due attention from the emigration agents, present fine facilities for the cheaper conveyance of emigrants.

MINING NOTABILI.

(EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

TAVISTOCK, July 16.—A discovery of some importance has just been made on Whitechurch Down, near Tavistock, about 10 fms. from the post having on it, and forming the boundary mark. The lode is 8 or 9 feet wide, presenting the most promising features for mineral—indeed, it is everything that can be desired for copper in depth. It bears a few degrees south of east, and runs all the length of the Whitechurch Consols mining sett. This will be of importance to this property, as the discovery is quite independent of the lodes they had previously been operating on.

Business in mining, once so brisk in this place, is now dreadfully dull; the late heavy call on the FENKES MINES shares, to erect extensive additional machinery, and to vigorously prosecute the mine, has had a depressing effect, notwithstanding the large and continually increasing returns the mine is making, as will be evidenced when the quarterly returns of produce are published. The CRAVEN MOON MINES, having paid a paltry dividend of 10s. a share, and immediately issuing additional shares to work the mine, has had a bad effect; whilst in two or three other bankruptcies have taken place and injured the properties; the mismanagement of others have nearly driven adventurers out of confidence. The YONAS MINES CONSOLS is in daily expectation of cutting a valuable vein, a piece of good fortune they richly deserve, seeing they have now vigorously worked for three years without having returned an ounce of metal; should they succeed, mining will again revive, the embers are at present smouldering. The Ked Head, the Hedden Moor, and one of the Wensleydale Mines, serve to keep the interest of mining alive here, or else it would soon become fairly extinct. We are inundated, too, with new schemes of all most high-sounding qualifications and immense pretensions.—Leeds, July 14.

BAMFYLDE MINES continues to improve its output of copper ore, another shipment being now sampled, to be sold on Tuesday next, yielding on assay the unusual product of 19½ per cent. The new No. 4 shaft is already through to the adit, and vigorously progressing towards the under levels. The financial position is also very satisfactory, after paying June costs; and should the present output of copper (already exceeding in value the amount of monthly expenditure) be kept up, of which there is every reasonable probability, the position of this undertaking will soon be so favourable that the Bamfylde will shortly be classed as dividend-paying.

TAVISTOCK.—The discovery which was made here a few weeks past has not been worked upon, owing to the Duke of Bedford stopping the work, the sett having been forfeited from not having employed anyone for a length of time. The lode has, however, been traced into the adjoining sett, belonging to Mr. Bayly, and some very beautiful stones of ore have been raised; and the same is found at Whitechurch Consols.

SOUTH DEVON CONSOLS.—The prospects of this adventure appeared so good at the last meeting, that the public are applying for the new shares. It is to be regretted that any of the old shareholders should lose the benefit for so small an additional outlay. The neighbouring mine, the Devon Great Consols, was worked by one party to a certain extent, and then given up, leaving strangers to reap the immense advantages that have since accrued. The same may occur if they, the adventurers in South Devon Consols, neglect to come forward.

WHERAL TALLACK.—Operations are here progressing satisfactorily. The new copper lode discovered about ten days since is of a most promising character, and giving good stones of ore; this lode will form a junction with the tin lode in a few feet further sinking; at the intersection a course of ore may be expected. A small parcel of the tin, produce of 5 feet sinking, sold on July 15 for about 30s., the best quality being worth 70s. 10s. per ton. If the adventurers of this mine wish to make it a good property, for which it has all the capabilities, it must be worked with spirit; they must not depend upon a little ordinary success, and thereby fall into the error of many of their neighbours, that the mine shall immediately support itself. The wretched system of living from hand to mouth has ruined the best properties in the Duchy.

PENBERTHY CROFTS.—It is with much pleasure that the inhabitants of this neighbourhood anticipate the future working of this once celebrated old mine, when they again hope to see the dressing-floors laid with 600 or 700 tons of copper ore monthly, and take its stand on the day of sale, or copper ore ticketing, at the head of the list. This mine is situated between Marazion and Hayle, on the same line of lodes as Wheal Fortune, Wheal Prosper, and Wheal Virgin, which have proved good mines, and are now worthy of trial. Penberthy Crofts, I believe, was suspended about the year 1822, not by reason of poverty, but for want of machinery, economy, and various other causes. On the point of stopping they had a new discovery at the bottom of the engine-shaft. The 110 fm. level, which is the bottom, is driven a short distance, which proved it to be a new bunch of copper ore. Had this mine now been drained, there is mineral ground enough to employ hundreds of tributaries for years without sinking any deeper, and would give a good profit to the adventurers. This sett contains nearly 20 lodes, and only seven have been partially wrought on; six of them paid well, and will still do so when worked. There is a lode north of King's lode, only seen in the adit level, which would make a good mine of itself, it being in virgin ground. Taking into consideration the number of lodes, their situation, and the locality, it is a speculation second to none in the county.

PANTASA SILVER-LEAD MINE (PLINT).—This mine is now being worked by a company, who are determined to give it a spirited trial. The late proprietors, from want of capital, abandoned the mine, after laying out a considerable sum, which the present company will have the advantage of; and from the fact that Bryardford Hall Mine has raised large quantities of ore from one of the veins, called in the Pantasa "Seven Stars," little doubt exists as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. Capt. W. Mitchell, jun., and E. Turton, in reporting on the mine, state that from natural facilities the shaft can be sunk with perfect ease, there being a cavity (called a "swallow") in the ground close to the shaft, which takes off all the water, and it is not an uncommon circumstance to be able to sink 150 fms. when it occurs. A level driven on one of the north and south veins, to intersect the two south veins, is a fine speculation, and if found productive (of which there appears little doubt) would at once give a good mine. It was generally admitted by practical men that no mine in the county could be worked so extensively at, comparatively speaking, so little outlay, and with such prospects of success.

BRIGHTSIDE (near Hassop, Derbyshire) has been worked by the present company for the last six years, and it has been a dividend-paying concern for three years. In June of last year the dividends were suddenly suspended, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the merchant, and the company who owned the mine, who were the "Seven Stars," little doubt exists as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. This loss has since been retrieved, and a dividend of 2s. per share was declared on May 22, and another is expected at the annual meeting about to be held. In the past quarter nearly 100 tons of lead ore have been sold, which is about 20 tons short of the previous quarter; but, on the whole, the prospects of the mine are considered good.

CWMYSTWILH MINE (Cardiganshire) is much improved lately. In 1856 1022 tons of lead ore, or rather more than 55 tons per month, were sold for the net amount of 11,966. 6s. 4d., whilst the costs were 12,121. 3s. 10d., leaving profit of 1845. 2s. 4d. The balance in favour at the end of 1855 was 2037. 7s. 3d., out of which, and the profits made in 1856, three dividends of 5s. each, or 1920s., were declared, leaving balance of 1922. 9s. 9d. in favour of the mine at the end of 1856. Two dividends of 5s. each have been paid this year.

DOLCOATH still looks very well. The 242 east is worth 80s. per fm., and west 75s. per fm.; the winze under the 230, 8 fms. below the 242 west, 120s. per fm.; the 230 west, 50s. per fm.; and the 220 west, 60s. per fm. In the past quarter the sum of 2500s., or 14s. per share, has been paid, the whole amount divided being now upwards of 300,000.

GRAMBLER and ST. AUBYN paid its first dividend (2s. per share) on May 5. The 24 is still worth 20s. per fm.; and the winze below the 12, 12s. to 15s. per fm. The 36 contains stones of ore, but has not turned out as yet so productive as expected. Cross-cuts are being driven to intersect parallel lodes, which will likely make important discoveries. In the past quarter 100 tons of copper ore have been sold for 2151. 10s., or an average of nearly 22s. per ton, against 9s. for 1593. 12s., or about 18s. per ton, in the corresponding period of 1856.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS paid a dividend (of 4s. per share) in April, and since then the mine has greatly improved. In the past quarter 702 tons of copper ore have been sold for 473s., against 618 tons for 4107s. in the previous quarter. In March the 60 was worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; in April 23, 3 tons per fm.; in the 29th, 5s. 2d. per fm.; on May 6, 8 tons; the 90, 10 tons; the 120, 12 tons; the 200, 20s. per fm., and it was reported that 55 tons had been broken in 5 fms. driving. The lode in this end is now stated to produce 7 tons per fm.; and the course of ore has already been laid open for about 14 to 15 fms. The lode in the rise in the back of the 60 is worth 10 tons per fm.; and in the back of the 40, 5 tons per fm. The 50 and 70 are only 6 or 7 fms. behind the first part of the course of ore; and the 80 about 45 fms. A dividend of 10s. per share is expected in August.—*Murchison's Review.*

Mr. R. Tredinnick, of Gresham House, Old Broad-street, supplies us with the following information as regards the London Share Market:—

British mining enterprise is a subject of growing importance with the commercial world; the merchant, manufacturer, and mechanic are equally with the miner interested in its success. Copper is in fair demand, the average standard of the six months ending June last exceeded that of any year since 1855, and although depressed 30s. or 22 to 23 per cent. in five months, yet it now stands only 8s. 6d. below the average of the year 1856, with many chances of an active demand within a comparatively short period. Tin is inactive, the large fall generally deemed unjustified, especially when we consider the demand for the metal, and the scarcity of raw material. Lead has an upward tendency, and an advance is expected; from the many promising progressive mines in the Beller and Basset, and the western districts of Cornwall, we believe the 29s. price close we shall have to record more successful adventures. Lead has fallen to our lot for the past ten years; in fact, many companies now selling at ridiculously low prices, are considered by practical miners all but certainties, yet few buyers can be found at present quotations, although in several instances the value of machinery erected and paid for exceeds doubly the market price; therefore an anomaly unprecedented in the history of mining enterprise exists at the present moment. Experience traces nine-tenths of past failures to want of judgment at starting, coupled with blind reliance upon statements and representations of agents and jobbers, whose only knowledge and acquaintance with lodes and strata consist in buying and selling shares in the London markets.

WINDING-UP A MINING COMPANY IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—In the Welsh Potosi Mining Company, an application was made on Thursday to wind-up the affairs under bankruptcy. Mr. Bagley having asked for the usual order, Mr. Roxburgh opposed, on the ground that the meeting had not been duly advertised. After a long discussion, Mr. Commissioner Fane decided upon a short adjournment. The advertisement might be inserted. Mr. Roxburgh then applied for an injunction to restrain individual creditors from taking legal proceedings against the directors. One solicitor had issued 19 writs, and amongst them one in the Court of Common Pleas for 4s. His Honour declined making any order in the present stage of the proceedings, and expressed his doubt whether he had the power to do so, as this was not a company with limited liability.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK, SYDNEY.—The management of the Commercial Bank, Sydney, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Taylor, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Zachary Ingold, formerly of Boston, Lincolnshire, so well and favourably known in mercantile circles for many years as accountant of the Bank of Australasia. We are informed that there were a large number of applicants, and from a careful selection of these the present appointment has been made.—*Sydney Herald.*

FOREIGN MINES.

The Capiaco Mining Company's estimated produce for May:—

Quality.	Quintals.	Per cent.	Value.
Best dark ore	600	30	\$2400-75
Best green ore	200	24	480-50
Second-class green ore	1300	16	2080-57
Second-class dark ore	600	14	840-75
Yellow bronze	1000	12	1200-50
From green	900	12	984-87
From dark	400	12	487-50
Total	5000		\$8943-74

In the 20, driving east, on north lode, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of 10 per cent. ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 20 the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore. In the 30, driving east, on north lode, the lode is a little improved, being now 4 to 5 ft. wide, and will yield 4 tons of 18 per cent. ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 30, on north lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 4 tons of 10 per cent. ore per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the 30, on north lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and will yield 6 tons of 20 per cent. to 22 per cent. ore per fm. In the 30, driving east, on the middle lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, but poor. In the 30, driving east of Harman's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, but poor. In the 40, east of Price's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide—unproductive. In the cross-cut, driving north in the 40, we have intersected the lode, which is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and producing a little ore of a very promising character. In the chifton below the 40, on south branch, the branch is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the stopes in the back of the 40, on south branch, the branches are not so good as last reported. In the 50, east of Harman's shaft, on middle lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and contains branches of good quality ore throughout. In the winze below the 50, west of Harman's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing a little ore of low ley. In the 60, driving east of Harman's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, and will yield 2 tons of 14 per cent. ore per fm. In the winze below the 70, east of Harman's shaft, the lode is improved in width, being now 3 ft. wide, and still contains branches of yellow ore throughout. In the stopes in the old part of the mine, on Green lode, the lode is improved, and will now yield 4 tons of 20 per cent. ore per fm. We have suspended operations in the 40 end for the present, and shall put the men to sink a winze in the bottom of this level. We shall also stop the sinking of the winze below the 40, on the south branch, and put the men to drive west in the bottom of the winze. We shall also put the men in the 40 cross-cut to rise in the back on the course of the lode, to communicate with the winze sinking in the bottom of the 30. WILLIAM TREGONY.

DOLGUNA MINE, May 15.—In the south winze the lode is 4 ft. wide, and still improving, which will yield full 4 tons of 26 per cent. ore per fm. In the north winze the lode is 5½ ft. wide, and will yield about 1½ ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm. In the south winze there is no lode; sinking for a ventilation in the bottom of the mine. The mine is still looking very well. I hope to take out 200 qnts. this month of 16 per cent. and 26 per cent. ore.—SAMUEL UEN.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices from Brazil:—

Morro Velho, May 18.—The produce for April is 20,751 oits.—199-354 lbs. Troy, and is thus derived:—	Oits.	Tons stone.	Oits. per ton.
From general stamps, Fanella	18,173	from 6613-6	= 2748 1/2
" Susanna (Gr. Que. Fanella)	901	177-6	= 484
" Arrastres	1,130		= 0-166
" Praia	584		
Total	20,751		6791-2
Cost	8119. 17s. 11d.—Loss		563s. 4s. 11d.

This unfavourable balance between produce and expenditure I have very great reason in communicating. It is chiefly the effect of the serious breakage which occurred in the Bahu Mine on the 7th March, and which has not only occasioned an unusually large expenditure in materials and labour, but has shut us out for some time from a considerable portion of the mine, and confined us to the other sections, where the stock is much poorer. In the Gamba also, a borer, on account of the small width of the lode, cannot quarry the same quantity as in the wide parts. From this and from causes affecting the hauling machinery, the supply was short, and upwards of 220 tons were brought in from the refuse heap, whilst about 100 tons of more inferior stone-kills were thrown out, the result being that 405 tons were stamped less in April than in March, involving a proportionate diminution in the produce. Though an increased expenditure on account of the mine must be still continued for a good while, I trust we shall have a balance in favour of company at the end of this month. REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—Stamps working 30 days average 137-31 heads. Arrastres worked each 25-23 days. The stamps were driven at a slower rate during the whole month on account of the supply of stone from the mine being short; and, therefore, only a little more than 233 tons have been stamped daily, and only 6791 tons in the month. Advantage was taken of the slackness to make some heavy repairs at the Powles's, Susanna, and Lyon stamps. The Susanna wheel, however, is very frail, and had again to be extensively repaired the day before yesterday, and probably cannot be kept going much longer by all the patching that can be given it. FANELL.—The produce last month was a little less than that for the preceding month, owing to the poor nature of the stuff from the river, which is, as I have several times stated, very poor, containing a great deal of clay and rubbish, brought down by the heavy floods in the rainy season. We think that the worst has been got through, and hope, therefore, a better produce for this month, or at least for June.

MINA.—Since my last the men have been unremittingly employed in securing the locality itself where the breakage in the Bahu occurred, and everything went on very satisfactorily indeed until the 14th inst., when a mass of ground, apparently large, seemed giving way near the locality of the former breakage, and caused considerable alarm, but by extra encouragement to the men two strong pieces of timber were immediately put in to support it, after which they could proceed with their operations with more confidence. Capt. Treloar continues to report most favourably of the exertions of the men. Everything that can be done by contract is so done. As already stated, we are shut out from the most productive parts of the mine, and, therefore, suffer by it in the produce, which we should have done in only a comparatively slight degree if the Cachoeira Mine had retained its former richness. We have already raised the abandoned stopes in the Bahu, which we had no notion of being able to do so soon. The operations for the removal of the bar between the Bahu and the Cachoeira are pushed on vigorously, and on the 11th Capt. Treloar was able to pass through the hole at the point where the work was begun. The explorations at the Timbuctoo and 20 fm. level have been carried on with varying appearances, but at the former they are, upon the whole, favourable. Gold extracted to date 7161 oits., from 575 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 12-45 oits. per cubic foot; and from 2509 tons of stone, equal to 2-553 oits. per ton. At the Praia there has been no clearing up for the first division of the month, but it will be cleared up with the second.

May 25.—Mr. Buckwold leaves here to-morrow for Rio, in charge of nine boxes, containing 41,545 oitavas, equal to 399 121 lbs. Troy, of amalgamated gold—seven boxes, each containing 5155 oitavas = 36,035 oitavas; one box containing 5160 oitavas; one box containing 300 oitavas; total, 41,545 oitavas—addressed to Messrs. W. Harrison and Co., of Rio de Janeiro, with instructions to ship the 300 oits. per packet to your address, and if the rate of exchange on London be under 27d., also the other eight boxes—41,545 oits., but if 27d. or upwards, to dispose of them in Rio. From the state of our affairs, I regret much that I am not able to instruct our agents to forward to you any portion of the proceeds of this remittance.

May 30.—Gold extracted to date, 14,253 oits., from 1082 cubic feet of sand (result of 19 days' stamping), yielding 12-80 oits. per cubic foot; and from 4648 tons of stone, equal to 2-981 oits. per ton, and 396 oits. from the Praia. This is a considerable improvement in the produce for the first 20 days of last month, and I trust it will be maintained for the third division, comprehending 12 days.

REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—Stamps working 19 days, average 130-80 heads. Since my last, the operations have been going on regularly, with the exception of further repairs giving way near the locality of the former breakage, and caused considerable alarm, but by extra encouragement to the men two strong pieces of timber were immediately put in to support it, after which they could proceed with their operations with more confidence. Capt. Treloar continues to report most favourably of the exertions of the men. Everything that can be done by contract is so done. As already stated, we are shut out from the most productive parts of the mine, and, therefore, suffer by it in the produce, which we should have done in only a comparatively slight degree if the Cachoeira Mine had retained its former richness. We have already raised the abandoned stopes in the Bahu, which we had no notion of being able to do so soon. The operations for the removal of the bar between the Bahu and the Cachoeira are pushed on vigorously, and on the 11th Capt. Treloar was able to pass through the hole at the point where the work was begun. The explorations at the Timbuctoo and 20 fm. level have been carried on with varying appearances, but at the former they are, upon the whole, favourable. Gold extracted to date 7161 oits., from 575 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 12-45 oits. per cubic foot; and from 2509 tons of stone, equal to 2-553 oits. per ton. At the Praia there has been no clearing up for the first division of the month, but it will be cleared up with the second.

PRALIA.—The treating operations here have gone on with regularity, and with a somewhat better result. In the course of another month it is expected that the clayey stuff, which has hitherto been much drawback upon us, will be got rid of, after which there is every probability that a better produce will be obtained. In the course of next month also the said water from the different stamps will be brought to works by the Rego, without being allowed to go into the brook, which will be a great additional advantage. A partial beginning was made two days ago.

MINA.—Good progress has been made in repairing the damages in the Bahu, and the threatening appearance mentioned in my last has been arrested. Within three or four last days the pump-work to replace that which was swept away, and the timbering of the sump-shaft, has been putting in, and we expect to commence next week the pumping out the water. This is a heavy job, and will take it, it is calculated, at least two months, for its depth is estimated at 14 or 15 fathoms, and its breadth at the horizon to which it has risen is about the same. Captain Treloar speaks in the highest terms of the men, blacks as well as Englishmen, ever since the breakage in the mine.

PRALIA NEW WORKS.—It has not been possible to do much at the works on account of the smiths and carpenters, particularly the former, being occupied with works for the mine that were urgently required. I trust, however, that, if nothing happens to interrupt us again, we shall have one side of the second set of stamps at work by the end of next month. But we have some heavy repairs of wheels and launders, which cannot be much longer put off.

The Nouveau Monde Mining Company's report on the Mines of Alotepaque for the month of May:—

SAN PANTALEON MINE.—San Vicente level has been extended east, on the course of the lode, by three men and three boys, 17½ varas, at \$5 4 reals per vara. The vein in the end has not much improved since last report; it is now 20 in. in width, yielding a little saving work. Within the last week's driving the lode has become more settled and regular, with two well-defined walls, and has a promising appearance. SAN DAMAZO LEVEL.—Three men and three boys have driven east on the course of the lode in this end 15½ varas, at \$9, and 12½ varas at \$7 per vara. The ground is not so hard here as it was at the early part of the month. The vein, although less productive than it was last month, has at present a very encouraging appearance; the rise in back of this level is communicated with the level above (San Vicente); the lode here is about 20 in. wide, rather poor; ground risen, by two men and one boy, 6½ varas, at \$5 per vara; the winze sinking from the bottom of this level is bored to the one below (Dolores). The vein, although large, has been unproductive for the last few varas in depth; ground sunk, by four men, 7½ varas, at \$5 per vara. The lode having been intersected in San Damazo level, some 12 varas east of where the dissection took place, I put the men who were engaged in the rise to drive back west in the cross-course, on the direction of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, and the ore branch 4 in. in width, giving about 5 cwt. of rich ore per fm.; ground driven west, by two men and one boy, 5½ varas

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, July 14: The men are getting on well with driving the eastern level; I have put two men to-day to strip down the lode after them, which is yielding good ore stuff; the stopes in back of same level are looking well, and will yield 10 cwt. of ore and 20 cwt. of blende per fm. The western level is in the most promising lode, and is worth at present 12 cwt. of ore per fm. We have not cleared the run in the old mine yet, but we expect to do so soon. The carpenters are busily engaged in making the bobs. The launders are in their places. There are 5 tons of blende in the store-house, and on the mine about 25 tons, and I believe that we shall be able to crush and dress that in three weeks; about its worth I cannot say, but samples will be very of next Thursday, and as soon as the biddings are sent back I shall know. I shall not dress any more until I hear its value.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hosking, July 13: The lode in Field's engine-shaft is from 3 to 3 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 150, east of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel and spar. There is no change in the 130 west, neither in the 70 north. The north lode in the 130, east of Davy's engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 200. per fm.; we have commenced to drive by the side of the lode in this level south; no change to notice in the lode here since the last report. The north lode in the 100, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 700. per fm. This lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 100, is worth for copper ore 1000. per fm. We have commenced to sink No. 2 winze below this level; the lode is worth for copper ore 1000. per fm. The north lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 90, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 700. per fm. The south lode in the 100, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 200. per fm. This lode in the 90 east is at present unproductive. The tribute department is just as for some time past.

BALLYMONEEN.—Mr. Barkla, July 11: In reply to your favour of the 8th inst.—I expect it all will be well with our engine to work about this day four weeks. We had no pitwork fixed when we cut the water, neither had we time to do so; but we shall be able to drop the pumps under water without much trouble.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, July 13: We have commenced drawing stuff by the engine, and have this day set the following bargain underground:—No. 1 stope in the back of the north level, north of the old stope, by six men, set at 50. per fm.; this stope will yield 3 tons of copper and 4 cwt. of lead ore per fm. Bargain No. 2, underhand stope, by six men, 3 fms. above the back of the north level, and south of No. 1 stope, set at 40. per fm.; will yield 2½ tons of lead and 10 cwt. of copper ore per fm. Bargain No. 3, two men to bring in a 3-ft. stope from the back of the old stope into Moylan's, and to prepare to rise to surface for ventilation, set at 40. per fm.; will yield 10 cwt. of lead and 5 cwt. of copper ore per fm. The shaftmen are preparing a tackle, &c., in the 10 fm. level, and will shoot down the dam that the old lift stood in before we can put down the bottom lift. The grinder is now completed, and we are now making an incline for a tramroad from the spalling-floor up to the grinder-house, and the dresser is preparing work for the grinder.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, July 16: The ground at the air-shaft has since my last changed for the better; the lode is about 5 ft. wide, 3 ft. of which is chiefly gosean, mundle, and black ore kindly lode. The other part is composed of capels, gosean, quartz, &c.; the capels are thickly impregnated with yellow copper ore—altogether a very kindly lode, and promising a further improvement. In the rise the ground is a little better for exploring, and the men are making fair progress; the lode is large, and thickly spotted with black and yellow copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 16: We have cut the slide in the 148 east, and the men are now driving north towards the lode, which we expect to intersect in about 6 fms. driving; in the same level west the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and stones of ore occasionally. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130 east. The lode in the 115 west is looking much the same as reported last week, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 115 east, in the back of this level, will turn out 5 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 115 east is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. Paul's stope, in the bottom, are worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 3 feet wide, yielding some good work, and has a very healthy appearance. Jackson's stope in this level east will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 47 east is 2 feet wide, producing a quantity of mundle, with spots of ore in it, but not sufficient to pay for saving. In the 35 east we are opening tribute ground. The tribute department is looking much as usual.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, July 13: The 10 is extended west of the engine-shaft 21 fms. 2 feet, and for the whole length we have had a large promising lode, having the appearance generally of one which is more than likely to turn out lead ore in depth: to within 5 or 6 fathoms of the forebore it has particularly improved, which continues, and there is a hanging wall lead stuff for about 9 in. wide, sometimes producing large stones of lead; there is no doubt, in my opinion, of this lode turning out a good deal of lead at a deeper level. The end is re-set at 50. per fathom.

BOG MINE.—W. Barratt, July 15: We are progressing favourably in sinking the winze in the Boat level; we anticipate having about 5 fms. more to sink to make a communication. This, from present appearances, will soon be accomplished, when we shall be in a position to let off the water, and employ several additional men raising lead and blende at a profit. We have had difficulties in timbering the engine-shaft, which has thus far made our progress slow, but we hope they are now overcome, and we shall soon be enabled to draw up the remaining part of the tributers' work that is broken underground. This morning I received a letter from Ruabon, and have made arrangements to be at Shrewsbury on Saturday, when we expect to agree for a higher price for our blende.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, July 11: In the 60 fm. level, east of shaft, on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; in the 60, on the north lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding some good stones of copper ore, opening in tribute ground. In the 40, east of King's, the lode is small and poor; in the 30, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spots of copper ore and lead. In the 40, east of ditto, lode 20 in. wide, composed of blende and stones of lead—tribute ground. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of blende and 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; also good stones of copper ore. In the 20, west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide—1 ton of ore per fm. In the 10, west of ditto, this is likely to open good ground; in the 20, east of ditto, the lode is 6 in. wide—stones of lead and copper ore. In the 10, south of the new east shaft, we have met the lode in the past week; the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding some lead and blende, and on the south part of the lode a good leader of rich copper ore, 3 to 6 in. wide. In Bailey's winze, on the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding some fine stones of lead; this winze is 5 fms. below the adit, or 13 fms. from surface. In this part of the mine we have every indication of a good improvement. In the 20, east of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide—stones of ore, not to value. We are driving south in the 30, to cut the south part of the lode; we expect 2 fms. of lead. At Austin's shaft, below the 30, the ground is favourable, and no time will be lost until we get to the 20. The 20 and 30 stopes, on the lead ground, are looking well, and other things throughout the mine are without change to notice.

BRYNDFORD HALL.—W. Francis, July 16: There is no alteration in the workings of the mine since the last report. Very little has been done to prove the run of ore last cut in the 40, on Woodland's vein; having been engaged in putting a rise to the shaft (2 fms.), which has opened good tribute ground. The ground in the rise against Page's shaft is improving.

BRYNAILL.—Jas. Roach, July 11: Since last meeting, the 10 cross-cut south has been driven into the Brynnall lode; when about 30 fms. in length the north part was intersected, in which solid cubes of ore, as well as a slight mixture, were found. After driving 14 ft. we got through it, and not being satisfied of having got the whole of the lode, the cross-cut was continued, and, after extending it some 15 ft., or 10 ft., we found the south part of the lode, through which we have driven 27 ft., and believe we have now got the southern wall, although sufficient has not yet been seen to speak with certainty; for this width it consists of flooken, clay-slate, numerous strings of barrytes, and occasional small pieces of ore. We shall now have to drive east on its course into the boundary ground, and as this level is well situated in depth for deposits of ore, I think by extending it there is a great chance of our meeting with large bounches of ore, which will greatly enhance the value of the mine. The 10, on north part of Brynnall lode, east of No. 1 shaft, on the lode, has been driven 14 fms., the greater part of this distance in which we have found some small pieces of ore, and some small stones of ore, still no deposit of value has been met with; this end is still in barrytes, with a flooken on the footwall. Tatwork has been continually carried on in the back of the 10, on the new lode, and in about the gritstone, but nothing of consequence has been met with for some time; this ground has had a thorough trial, therefore I shall abandon further search, and I also recommend the suspension of all other operations, with the exception of driving the 10 east, on Brynnall lode, and the stope in back of the 10, east of the rise, so surface; these are now producing 6 or 7 cwt. of ore per fm., which will leave a small profit. I have nothing more to comment upon, but merely impress upon you the importance of driving, and the advantage likely to accrue from prosecuting the cross-cut ground. I understand that in the parcel of ore sold at 140. lbs. per ton there was some time ore.

—J. Roach, July 16: Some time ago four days ago, when I described to you the nature of the lode in the different levels now at work, I expected that we had reached the south of the wall of the lode in the 10, but on further working, indications led me to believe that a part of the lode had stood south; therefore, we have continued driving the cross-cut. If nothing of importance presents itself in a day or two, I shall direct the men to drive to the lode, where it contains a little ore. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine, with the exception of a little improvement in the stope in back of the 10.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, July 11: The lode at the shaft seems to look something better than when I last reported; strong feeders are continually falling into the lode from the south, the appearance of which I like uncommonly well. The men are still sinking with spirit.

—G. Reynolds, July 16: The lode at the shaft is 4 ft. wide, and seems to me to be still improving; it is producing fine stones of mundle, with roughs of copper ore throughout; altogether it presents a promising appearance, and we are still making every effort to sink the shaft with all speed.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, July 15: The lode continues to look favourable in the shaft, and is improving every fathom we sink, with good spots of black and yellow copper ore in the stones. The ground is favourable, and the water now much increased.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—B. Northey, July 11: The 50 is set to drive west by six men, at 50. per fm.; the lode is strong and kindly, with spots of ore. The stope in back of the 50, east of winze, is set to twelve men, at 30. per fm., and will yield 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; the stope in back of the 50, west of winze, is set to twelve men, at 30. per fm., worth 12 cwt. of ore per fm. A new stope in back of the 50 is set to four men, at 50. per fm., worth 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The 50 is set to drive east by four men, at 50. per fm.; lode 3 feet wide, with spots of lead, but not to value. Pellyth's shaft is set to nine men, at 150. per fm., to complete the sinking to the 60, which I hope will be done in about seven or eight weeks; the lode in the shaft is large, and producing very good stones of ore.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 14: In the winze sinking under the 10 lode has not been taken down since last reported. The 10, driving west, is improved; lode 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, July 15: We are forcing on the 36 cross-cut south by six men, with all possible speed; the ground at present is hard for driving. We calculate there is about 3 or 3 fms. more to drive to reach the next lode. There is no material alteration in the lode in the winze below the 27, it still being about 15 in. wide, composed of floor-spar and spots of ore. We have to sink about 3 fms. deeper to effect a communication with the 33. At the Boundary shaft preparation is making to fix pitwork, cut pit, &c.; we hope to send down standing lift to-morrow.

CARNEVAS.—G. Reynolds: I was at this mine on the 18th inst., and I found the lode still split into two parts. We have driven about 3 fms. on the east part, which is small, but producing occasional stones of lead. I have put the men to drive west to cut the other part, which I consider is the main part; much water is flowing from

it. Since we have driven through the east and west lode the ground has been harder, the appearance of which I like very much. We shall require as soon as possible a small quantity of timber and rail iron to lay down, with about 30 fms. of air siders. By doing so the men will have good air at all times, and, of course, can drive the level much cheaper. I want your advice as to where I shall order the same. There is still application for the iron ore, or for the sett to work it. I rather think they want to get a claim on the sett, as they can now see a large and promising lode opened upon for 100 fms. in length. If these parties would give their price per ton, we could then make our calculation, but as yet they have not done so.

CARVANALL.—W. Roberts, July 14: The only improvement to notice is in the 118, driving west, where the lode is 5½ ft. wide, with a branch of ore, worth about 80. per fathom.

CASTELL.—J. Lester, July 11: The crushing mill walls are now sufficiently high enough for the beams which we intended to put in on Monday, when we shall get the mill put together as soon as possible. I should think, providing I can get another carpenter to assist in making rail-wheel, jiggling hatches, &c., that we might begin to dress in a month from this time. There is a lot of blende broken in sinking shaft, but until I have seen some of it dressed I cannot say what quantity; I calculate we can return from 40 to 50 tons per month.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—J. Treweek, July 16: The cross-branch in driving east is greatly improved, and will produce full 35 cwt. of lead per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine since my last report.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter: We have an improvement in the south or main shaft, producing some beautiful coated copper ore of superior quality. The machinery is prepared to be set in motion when required. We have not yet opened the new lode discovered 40 fms. south of the north boundary to give a good description, but it is, as I anticipated, on the line of the new discovery at Westbridge.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Vivian, C. Glasdon, July 11: In the 80 cross-cut, driving north of Walter's engine-shaft, the ground is much the same as it has been; no lode interested yet. In the 60 cross-cut, driving south of Julia lode, no more lode has been interested; we expect to intersect Wentworth lode in this cross-cut shortly.—Julia lode: In the 30, driving west of Mary Ann cross-course, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 60. per fm. for copper. In the 40, driving west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 60. per fm. for copper. In the 30, driving west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 60. per fm. for copper. In Gill's winze, sinking under the 30, west of ditto, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 60. per fm. for copper.—Whitford's Lode: In the 60, driving west of Walter's cross-cut, the lode is very large, but not quite so good as last reported, worth 100. per fm. for tin. In Hale's rise, in the back of ditto, the lode is 10 ft. wide, worth 140. per fm. for tin. In Trestra's winze, sinking under the 50, west of ditto, the lode is large, worth 100. per fm. for tin.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, July 14: During the last week the 62, west of Morris's engine-shaft, has been driven 4 ft., and the lode is improved, being 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, congenial capel, blende, and from 1 to 1½ ton of good ore per fm. The 40, west of the western shaft, has been driven 3 ft., and the lode worth full 1 ton of ore per fm. Other points continue as last reported.

COLLEGE MINES.—A. Braithwaite, July 11: The rain we had last Monday enabled us to fork the mine to the 10, but we are again in the same state as last reported; one rainy day would keep the wheel at work 14 days. We have cleared one of the old shafts at Clay's; we shall either drive through some stuff that has fallen, or clear another small shaft that will take us to the forebore; the shafts are not more than from 5 to 7 fms.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS.—We are driving the 60 cross-cut north and south of Latchley engine-shaft with six men in each end, at 7½. per fm.; the same to be carried 7 ft. high, and 5 ft. wide. The stratum through which we have been driving is of a very favourable character, and from present indications there is every probability that the lodes will be found embedded in highly mineralised ground. I would strongly advise driving the 20 west of engine-shaft; the lode here in the present end presents a very promising appearance, and considering that copper ore has been found mixed with gosean in this level, in my opinion it merits a further trial. I am taking steps for the erection of our engine-house, to receive the 50-in. cylinder engine.

CWM DAREN.—John Humphreys, July 13: In the 10, driving west, there are branches of lead, worth 4 cwt. per fm. The stope in the back is very productive of copper, and it is also yielding a fair portion of lead.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, July 13: There is no alteration whatever in any part of this mine since my last report. The drawing goes on steadily.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, July 14: On Saturday last, the following bargains were set:—The 40 fm. level to be driven by six men, stented 2 fms., at 110. per fm.; the ground is a little more favourable.—Bastard's Level: The 40 fm. level to be driven by six men, stented the month, at 40. per fm.; the ground in this end is much improved, and the lode is also very promising. A rise in the back of this level, by the side of the lode, by four men, stented the month, at 120. per fm. A stope, west of rise, by six men, stented the month, at 60. lbs. per fm.; lode worth 5 tons per fm.—Midway Level: The end to be driven by six men, stented the month, at 90. per fm.; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 7 tons per fm. A stope in the back of this level by six men, stented the month, at 30. lbs. per fm.; lode worth 6 tons per fm.—Middle Level: A stope set of new shaft, by six men, stented the month, at 30. lbs. per fm.; lode worth 2 tons per fm. The shaftmen will commence sinking in about a week from this time; they have not yet completed their former contract.—William and Mary: The adit level to be driven by four men, stented the month, at 60. lbs. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore, and I have no doubt we shall soon have an improvement in this end. All the wheeling, tramming, filling, and landing, by eight men, for one month, 260. lbs.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, July 16: We have not done anything last week in fixing the plunger, in consequence of the castings not having been sent from the foundry; I expect all will be here to-morrow. We shall use every exertion to get it fixed, so as to commence sinking. The shaftmen have been engaged in driving the lode on which the tributers are working, to make their pitch longer. The water has greatly increased within the last few days from the end east; the ground has improved during the last week for driving, and the lode shows good spots of ore. The pitch continues the same in value and appearance as when last reported—from 1½ to 2 tons per fm.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—Wm. Neill, July 16: I have set the 20 to drive west of the western shaft by two men and two boys; and also a rise in the back of the 32, 18 fms. west of the western shaft, in which we have commenced in a good lode of ore. In the 32 end, driving west, no lode has been taken down since last reported, when it was producing full 3 tons of good ore per fm. The winze which was sinking in the bottom of this level is suspended for water. The men have commenced rising in the back of the 44, for communication to the same. The lode in the 44 end, driving west, is full 3 feet wide, composed of spar, white iron, mundle, and spots of ore—a very promising lode.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, July 13: The shaft was sunk last week 5 feet 6 in.; total depth 6 ft. 6 in.; the lode is still large, and without any particular alteration in appearance since my last; if anything, the ground is not so hard for sinking, and the men are getting fair wages at their present price. The lode in the adit is remarkably strong and hard, with a kindly appearance, but as yet I have not seen any lead, or at least for some time past; driven during the past week 4 ft. 1 in., making the total driven 53 fms. 2 ft. 2 in. I have re-set the end to drive at 60. per fathom, the lode having become lately much harder.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, July 15: I have no material alteration to report on; we are still engaged clearing the adit level on the different lodes.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Phillips, July 15: At Red Whim shaft, the lode in the shaft is 5 feet wide, yielding good saving work, and is a very kindly lode. In the 62 east the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of floor-spar, mundle, and ore. In this level west the lode has improved during the past week, and is now worth 3 tons of ore per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—W. C. Vivian, July 11: In the 22 east there is nothing new to report on since my last communication; in the same level west we are still cross-cutting; the ground in the west, east end of the first west of the engine-shaft, is proving of good quality. On the north lode I have commenced a rise in the back of the 12, at about 5 fathoms behind the end, where we have a branch of very rich copper ore. In the 6 east the lode is of a favourable appearance, and producing stones of copper ore. We have not yet cut any lode in either of the cross-cuts in the 12. We shall sample a good parcel of copper ore on the 21st inst., which I think will realise about 3000. You will find that our sampling from this time will be on the increase, and that we shall have a much less heavy expenditure under the head of merchants' bills. We have only now to set a good course of ore on the north lode, the 21, which we will commence working profitably, and I have a strong belief that we shall do this. The 15-in. plunger in the 22 is now working, and the engine only working at the rate of three strokes per minute. The engine-shaft is 3 fms. below the 22, where there is a large fine-looking lode, producing good stones of copper ore to recommence working on, which had improved just before we were obliged to stop to alter the pitwork, and of which, therefore, we have very favourable anticipations.

EAST SORTBRIDGE.—A. Down, July 16: During the past week the engine-shaft has been sunk 4 feet, making 23 fms. from surface; there is no particular change to notice in the character of the lode, being still composed of quartz, capel, prlan, a little gosean, &c., and underlying rather more, may now 3½ ft. in 1 fm.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom, July 16: During the past month, which ended on Saturday last, the western end was driven 6 fms. 3 ft., at 500. per fm.; it is now set at 40. per fm. for the month out. The lode now contains a great deal of mundle, with spots of ore occasionally. We have discontinued stopping both in the back and the bottom of the level, the lode not being rich enough to pay cost.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, July 16: We have not taken down any of the lode in the 60 since last reported on. We hope to commence taking down the lode the early part of another week. We have not taken down any lode in the winze. We are getting on with the clearing of the north adit as well as can be expected.

ESGAR DDU.—W. Kitto, July 11: We are sinking a shaft. The lode is altogether looking promising for a bunch of ore in depth; it is about 2 ft. wide, with beautiful gosean and fine stones of white and blue lead ore.

ESGAR MWYN.—W. Kitto, July 11: The 75, driving east of shaft, is improved since last week, at present worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm.; we have little ore in the western end in this level, but not rich. The stope in the back of the 65 still produces ½ ton of ore. In Jones's winze we are still driving west, with a little ore.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, July 15: The engine-shaft is nearly down to the 50 fm. level; we expect to commence cutting through the lode in a few days, and to drive on its course, when we shall shortly ascertain its size and character. We are making fair progress in driving the cross-cut the water appears to be increasing daily. The lode in the 36 end, and also below the stope in the 34, is much the same as for some time past.

GLASLLEN.—M. Williams, July 16: There is a good lode of lead ore in the end of the 40. On the new, or south lode, we have good stones of lead in the shoe pits.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, July 15: The tribute pitches still look well. I have set 5 fms. to be sunk at Kelly Hole, at 100. per fm.

GREAT SOUTH TOLUOS.—J. Daw, July 15: The lode in the 80 west is 1 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 70 the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the winze sinking under this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. In the 60 the lode is still split into two parts, the north part is 2½ ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm., and the south part 1 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm. The rise in the back of this level is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. In the 50 the lode is very much improved, now 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons per fm. In the 40 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing some good ore. In the 30 the lode is 2 ft. wide, promising 3 tons per fm.

GREAT WELSH.—J. Kernick, July 11: The old miners' lode is cut at the 10 south, the driving agreeing with the distance shown on the plan. This lode is 2½ ft.

wide, composed of capel, soft spar, and branches of lead; from the point of intersection there are 5 fms. to the junction of the north lode. We have cut into the west wall of the north lode at the 10, as proposed, and find the lode producing 15 cwt. of lead per fm. up and down. The rise in the back of the 20 is worth 1 ton of lead per fm.; we have this day set the 20 to drive south, and as we find the lode is 4 feet west of former driving, we shall drive obliquely till through this 4 ft. and the lode.

GREAT WEST SORTBRIDGE.—J. Richards, July 16: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30 fm. level, there is no alteration. In the 30 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, containing capel, mandle, prlan, and copper ore—very promising.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Arthur, July 11: A considerable improvement has taken place to-day in the rise in the back of the 170, where a course of very rich ore, worth from 120. to 150. per ton, has been cut into south about 1 foot wide, but no south wall; the extreme point is still looking splendid. We have every reason to believe this lode to be standing south of the level above and below. The lode in the 190, west of Copper-house shaft, is 5½ feet wide, spotted with ore, and showing indications of an improvement. The lode in the 160 east, on the south part, is 3½ ft. wide, worth 300. per fm.; this level is extended 5½ fms. from the point of horse. We purpose cross-cutting in the 170, immediately under, to intersect the same lode. In the cross-cut south, between the 148 and 160 fm. levels, and about 5 fms. east of the 160 end, we have intersected the elvans, in which small veins of ore are seen. We have about 9 fms. more to see the south part, and from the present appearance of the 160 we expect to cut a course of ore of equal value. The tribute pitches in the back and bottom of this level are looking well. The 148 west is suspended for a few days, in consequence of being full of stuff; we hope to get the skips in readiness for drawing from this and the 160 by this day week, when we shall shortly resume the driving of the 148 and 160 fm. levels, likewise have a great addition to our tribute. We calculate to sample, on July 23, from 170 to 200 tons of improved quality copper ore.

—M. W. Michell, July 14: Since Saturday last we have cut into the lode in the rise in the back of the 170 about 1 ft. more; 2 ft. of it can now be seen (and no south wall), which is worth fully 300. per fm. This lode has every appearance of a continuous course of ore, and evidently standing to the south of the 170. The lode in the 160 east, on the south part, is opening wider, and increasing in value.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, July 11: The 66 fm. level and east is driven east of the sink about 10 fms.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good lead ore; the opposite end west is also driven about 7 fms.; the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fm. We have stope in the back of these ends about 12 fms., which have turned out about 1 ton per fm. The 61 fm. level and east is now driven about 92 fms. east of the eastern engine-shaft, where we have intersected the hard floor of kilias sunk through in No. 3 winze, about 3 to 4 fms. below the 51, being 3 fms. thick, underlying 15 in. per fm. eastward; we calculate to drive for 4 or 5 fms. further east, when we hope to enter into the productive part of the elvan course, from which we expect large deposits of silver-lead ore, of good quality, as we approach the eastern cross-course. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 51, about 7 fms. east of the 61, is now sunk 4 fms. below the level; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead ore per fm., and appears to be improving daily. The new shaft east is sunk from surface 25 fms.—ground hard for sinking. The rise in the 30 fm. level east, to communicate to the shaft, is about 2 fms. above the level—ground rather hard. The future prospects of the mine are looking very promising, having seen an improvement in the winze below the 51 fm. level. All the other parts throughout the mine are progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. B. Pascoe, July 11: The water is down 61 fms. below the deep adit, at Harvey's engine-shaft, and has dropped the pitwork to the 10 on Wednesday last, and shall have the water out of the shaft by the end of this day. We put another 10 heads of our stamps to work yesterday, and shall get the remainder of them to work if possible in three weeks. We shall have two overs ready for calicining our tin ore in a fortnight, and another two in three weeks, after which we may build a caliner. Our copper and tin ore is fast accumulating at the surface. All the other work is carried on with vigour.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—M. W. Martyn: The pumping and winding-engines are working satisfactorily, including the steam-stamps and other machinery. Crease's shaftmen have been cutting ground for straightening the column of the lift between the 194 and 204, preparatory to sending away the drop-lift. Treliaway's shaftmen have sent away the drop-lift to the 236, which is set to work and doing well. Having dropped the lift at Treliaway's as desired, and finding the shaft still clear of rubbish below, we anticipate but little difficulty now to reach the bottom, or the 246, unless the bottom is covered with more stuff than we can imagine, or can learn of. In Crease's shaft we are pushing on with the utmost vigour the work that is required to be done previous to sending away the drop-lift; and it is probably that, like in Treliaway's, the next drop may reach the 236, though three consecutive drops of 10 fms. each are of very unusual occurrence, and we have already had two 10 fms. ones following, and that adds the quarterly meeting. The work required for the skip in Bounder's shaft is being done with the greatest speed, to enable us to put men on the more valuable tin ground from the 194 downwards, and to enable us to put men on our most serious attention, seeing it is of the first importance to reach the bottom of Crease's and Treliaway's shafts in the least possible time, and continue the skip downwards in Bounder's shaft, that the hauling of stuff may keep pace with the drainage of the deeper and more valuable workings, which we have now, I am happy to say, been to enter upon.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson: In driving the Cross Mawr adit the ground is without alteration; also in driving upon the Vychusillas the ground is gradually improving; the lode is 18 in. wide, containing lead ore. At the higher mine the ground is of much the same character as when I last wrote. I think Mr. Hiltchins' plan of giving air will answer well, but the water is rather scarce at present.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, July 13: The lode in the engine-shaft is 3 feet wide, carrying a leader of ore on the south wall, and its underlay is very regular, but not improved in quality as expected. In the 50 west we are making fair progress in cutting through the cross-course, we have driven 6 feet, and are not through it yet; the favourable change in the character of the cross-course is certainly a good indication for a course of ore on the western side. In the 40 the lode is 2 feet wide, producing some good stones of ore in the bottom of the end. The stope in the back of this level are let this last week to four men, at 120. in 17. The pitch in the bottom of the 30 is looking well, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm., of good quality.

HINGTON DOWN.—W. Richards, July 13: No change since last report.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 145 west continues to produce over 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 80. per ton. In the end south, on the new lead branch, in the 145 south, the lode is producing some saving work. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 145 east is producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 90. per ton. In the 160 east the lode is looking kinder than for some time past, and a good lode is expected. In the 160 west the lode continues to yield ½ ton of rich ore per fm. In the 124, west of Wall's, the lode is small, and producing but little ore. The driving south in the 145, on the south lode, is progressing very favourably, and will most probably intersect the lode west of the cross-course this month.

NANTONG AND PENHUI.—J. Lester, July 12: The lode in the 20, east of Fairview, below adit, contains a small quantity of lead ore, but not to value. This lode, driving west, continues poor. In driving the cross-cut north in the 10, we meet with small branches of spar, with a little lead. The 30 ft. level, above adit, driving to Birch Grove, continues to look very well, worth 1 ton of ore per ft. We have holed the cross-cut from the 30 to Birch Grove to this level, which comes in exactly at the same level, so that a tramroad can be at once laid down. I have got four men to stop in the back of the 30, west of communication; the lode is looking very well. The stopes continue much as usual. We sampled to depth 25 tons of lead ore. The lode at Kystumpton, west of cross-cut, contains small spots of ore, but not to value. The cross-cut, 9 fms. west of ditto, is as last reported; the wall of the lode at present we have not cut into.

NETHER HEATH.—W. Vipond, July 10: We have more width of vein in the level forward, and the ground is becoming easier. The stopes over the drift are worth 10 cwt. of ore per ft. The flat north of the vein is gradually becoming poorer, worth 5 cwt. per ft. The north vein is worth 5 cwt. per ft. The Sun string is worth 5 cwt. per ft.; it is getting extremely hard, and much poorer. The carrier has taken to Alston, for last sale, 54 tons 14 cwt. of lead ore. We have got Zennor's patent rotating baffle to work, and I have no doubt that it will answer well.

NEW WHEEL VOR AND EAST WHEEL METAL.—Joseph Vivian, N. Thomas, July 11: The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft, sinking on Trillick's lode, is still large, and producing tin throughout. The engine-shaft sinking on Wheel Vor, is now down 4 fms.; we have not yet reached the bottom of the old miners' workings. To-day we met with a small arch of ground, which we find to be rich for tin, we assayed a part of the same, and found it to produce 3½ tons of tin per 100 cwt. At East Wheel Metal, we have cleared the adit cross-cut to within 65 fms. of the first south lode; in this, and all our other operations, we are progressing satisfactorily.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, July 15: In the 42, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per ft. In the 32 west the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per ft.; in the same level east the lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per ft.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hoaking, July 11: The lode in Rale's shaft is rather disordered at present, but I think it will soon resume its former value. The lode in the 42 west, west of Rale's, is 3 ft. wide, with a good branch of grey ore in it. The lode in the 60, west of Rale's, is 1½ ft. wide, with a little ore, but of no value. We are stopping the back of the 60, east of Rale's, it is looking very well for ore.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, July 15: In the 12 ft. level, driving south, since my last report we have driven through a nice bunch of ore, but mainly in the bottom, it having nearly reached half way up the end. The lode in the bottom also is nearly double the size to what it is in the roof of the level, and, in my opinion, is fast getting clear under foot of those violent ranges of spar, &c. There is still a little ore in the bottom of the end, and the lode is about 1 ft. wide. Driving north I never saw a more indicative end; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, containing a great deal of soft black goosin, stones of ore, and a flood of water issuing from it. On the hanging-wall also we are intersecting a succession of branches or strings of ore, each of which are also letting out plenty of water. I intend to cross-cut west in the direction they are coming from, in the hope of discovering something fresh. We have between 4 and 5 tons of ore dressed.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, July 11: The lode in the shaft is much the same as last reported. The lode going east in the 16 is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode going west in the same level seems to be improving, as the both parts have again come together; the lode being now 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and again letting out much water. In the winze now sinking below the adit, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, muncie and peach mixed with copper ore. In the winze sinking west of shaft, in the adit level, the lode is small. As soon as these winzes are communicated with the 16 we purpose putting the men to stop the back of the 16, which I think will produce a fair amount of copper ore, muncie, and blende.

O. Reynolds, July 15: I beg to inform you, that at present the lode is looking better at the shaft, being 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and seems still to be improving. We have broken a pump in our sinking to-day, but we hope to put it in good working order in 12 hours. The lode in the 16, going west, has also improved since my last report, at present 15 in. wide, yielding fine stones of copper ore. Should this continue to improve, we could soon look forward for a good sample of copper ore. The lode going east in the same level is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, sprigged with copper ore. All the other parts of the mine are without alteration.

PEON-AN-DREA.—Captains Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas report, July 11: In the 90, east from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, we have driven 3 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., through a lode from 2 to 8 ft. wide, worth from 12½ to 60¢ per ft., and still letting out a quantity of water, with every appearance of further improvement; we have about 3 fms. more to drive to get under the tin ground gone down in the level above. In the 80 winze, east from engine-shaft, on same lode, we have sunk about 2 fathoms, worth from 20¢ to 25¢ per ft.; we expect when this winze is communicated with the 90 east end it will open a valuable piece of tin ground. In the 70 winze, east from engine-shaft, on same lode, we have sunk about 7 ft., lode worth 9¢ per ft.; we expect in two months to hole this winze to the 30, new deposit, when we shall be able to stop the back to our advantage. Our tributors stopes are not looking quite so well. In other parts of the mine there is nothing to notice.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, July 14: In the 100 cross-cut, driving north and south from Reid's shaft, the ground is much the same as last reported. In the different stopes no lode taken down for the past week. In the 100, east from Smith's shaft, no lode taken down; the men are at present driving on the back of it, in kilas. This end is still letting out a quantity of water, which we consider to be a good indication. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per ft. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Eddy, July 11: Our sumpmen have had some hindrance this week, on account of breaking the wind-bore, by an unfortunate blast. The lode in the shaft just as last week; lode large, and very ore, portions of it available, the ore being chiefly blistered, and very much of the same character, and coming in by the bunches of rich grey ore of our adjoining mine, Levant. Our other men are all engaged in bringing down goods for ventilation.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—J. B. Wilkin, July 9: During the past month Gostley's shaft has been sunk below the 45 ft. level 2 fms.; the lode in the shaft is large, hard, and poor, but letting out water, and forming a kindly appearance. Grace's shaft, on the south lode, is down 12 fms., and before the end of the month we expect to be driving on the lode. Brenton's lode: Parry's shaft has been sunk 1 ft. 3 in. below the 23 ground hard; now let at 30¢ per ft. The 32 east has been driven 1 ft. 3 in. 6 in.; lode large, and letting out much water, but not rich. The same level west has been driven 1 ft. 4 in. lode large, and worth 12¢ per ft.; the stopes in the back of this level has been yielding good tin stuff, and is now set on tribute at 25¢ per cwt. of tin. The 12, on this lode, has been cleared several fathoms, and a pitch has been set in it at about half the value of the tin. In the tribute department there is a falling off, so that the average tribute is lower, but not to any great extent, and the men are, on the whole, I think the prospects are equal to the sinking of the two shafts and continuing the other operations without contracting debts. The month's tin ore was sold on the 8th inst., for 1328½ lbs. 2d.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, July 14: The progress made in sinking the engine-shaft since my last report has been very satisfactory; the favourable change of ground quickly enabled us to complete the sink to the 30. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting the plat; in the midst of opening the plat they will be nearing the lode, the inclination of it being against us. The lode in the 30 east is 15 in. wide, almost clear for muncie; the end at present is worth 15¢ per ft., and bids fair for further improvement. The lode in the rise in the back of the 30 is 1½ ft. wide, with a little copper to notice, but not to value. The ground in the unit level, driving to intersect the south lode, is looking better, but not to any great extent; we are altering our course in driving. The adit for the Queen lode having arrived at settled ground, with a view of falling in with the lode, very little is doing in the tribute department; only two or three pitches in work. The 80 tons of ore estimated to be on the floors at the time of meeting, dressed and to dress, have been carted to Totness. We are busy engaged in dressing the ore that has been raised since to add to the parcel, as the sampler will not be in Devon to sample any ore until tomorrow fortnight. The machinery works well. The remarks that I have to make and lay before the Chairman of the committee of management is to call the attention to the fact, that the lode that have been derived by having recourse to the tribute mode of working. When I took place in the Queen I made an effort to collect a little party of tributors to venture their labours on certain pieces of ground at 10¢, 11¢, and 12¢ out of the 1¢, as the prospects required, with a promise of subsisting them at intervals for their encouragement and support; by so doing we realised in a short time and sent to the market two parcels of ore amounting together to upwards of 100 tons, leaving 8¢ and 10¢ clear profit to the adventurers out of every 1¢. On the contrary, had that ore been searched for and raised by tutwork men, it would have incurred a loss to the adventurers equal to the amount of profit gained. The parcel that is now about to be sold, has again principally been raised by tributors, varying from 9¢ to 13¢. 4d. in 1¢, but I have again lost almost every man in consequence of not being in a position to advance subsist. I cannot afford to defray the debts about a pare be so unfortunate as to get into debt on their subsist, and the men will not venture without it, they can have it in other mines; in the Wheel Mine for instance, men have 2¢ per month, whether they get it or not, therefore the men are induced by that privilege to venture their labours after month, and upon the whole, one with another, clear their way, working the ground, be it little or not, to the best advantage. It is quite reasonable that there should be some more difference in the two modes of working the ground. I am on tribute my living depends on the quantity of ore that I can raise, therefore every particle is collected and carefully put aside. Placing myself in the tutwork man's place, he says, my living is on the fathoms, feet, and inches that I can drive, not on the quantity of ore that I can raise, therefore he is disinterested as to that ore and attention that the tributors pursue. I earnestly entreat permission to submit for the benefit of the adventurers. I am very anxious to enlarge our returns, and have it done on the best system, and that is the tribute most assuredly; whether the ground is very productive or less productive, we shall get the little much it may contain to the best advantage. I have dialled and surveyed the workings throughout the mine for the purpose of mapping.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Roach, July 10: Since July 3 we have built about 10 ft. on the engine-shaft, which is as high as required. The height built on the engine-shaft is about 9 ft. We have opened and secured King's shaft; put a footway in Wheel Mary shaft, and otherwise repaired it, and commenced clearing the adit. We are still excavating for the balance-bolt, and building the walls. Everything has been as favourable as could have been anticipated.

P. Roach, July 15: Since the 10th inst. we have built the walls of the engine-shaft 2 ft.; the walls for the balance-bolt 4 ft., and excavated for it about 4 fms.; cleared the adit towards King's shaft 2 fms.; repaired the footway to bottom of Wheel Mary shaft 57 fms., and cleared up the Ransom shaft 6 ft. The surface work is going on favourably, and everything seems to promise their completion in good time.

SILVER BROOK.—Wm. Hoskins, July 15: The engine-shaft is down 5 fathoms below the 71, ground easy for sinking, and also of a highly mineralized character; the lode still maintains its size—7½ to 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 71 north contains some ore, but is less productive than it was, being disordered by a small slide; the lode in the 71 south is 4 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, flookan, and muncie, with stones of ore occasionally. We have commenced a winze at the bottom of the 71 north, which is sunk 3 fms.; also of the lode 3 feet wide, consisting of a mixture of spar, lead, and zinc ore, and will yield about 3½ tons of the latter per ft.; the rise in back of the 71 south is up 2½ fms., producing a little ore, but not to value. The tribute pitches in back of the 71 are not looking so well. At the cross-cut driving west in the 23 north we have intersected the western lode, which I find to be 3½ feet wide, composed of blende, quartz, &c., with spots of lead; the stratum of ground is a soft white kilas, and we expect to see a good deal of valuable lode embedded therein. We have just sampled a parcel of ore, computed 170 tons, for which tenders are invited by the 10th inst.

SITHNEY WHEEL BULLER.—S. J. Reed, July 11: There is no material change to remark in the branch we have lately intersected (on which I remarked last week) in the 80, west of cross-cut; it is still composed of quartz, muncie, and blende; we hope to be able to ascertain what this is in a few feet further driving; driven in the past week 2 feet 3 in. Until we prove this, I do not see that we can sink the north shaft, which I am most anxious to do at the earliest moment possible. In the 90 east, on the new south lode, the ground is more favourable for driving, and letting out a greater quantity of water; driven 3 feet. By this we are getting under tribute ground. Schneider's lode, in the 50, west of cross-cut, has improved during the past week; it is now 2 feet wide, 1 foot of which is yielding rich work for tin, with indications of further improvement. The lode in the rise over the back of this level has not been taken down in the past week, therefore its value cannot be ascertained, but as soon as it is its value will be reported. The stopes in the back and bottom of this level are producing fair-priced stamping work. Schneider's lode in the 50, east of cross-cut, is maintaining its usual rate—1 in. to 3 in. wide—and yielding good stones of tin; driven 3 feet 6 in. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is producing good tin stuff for the stamps. The engine and other machinery continue to work well.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, July 11: The different points of operation throughout the mine progress satisfactorily. No change to notice in the lode.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris, July 16: We are now progressing satisfactorily at the mine; the masons have nearly completed their work, and I trust the engine will be completed by the end of next week, and ready for starting the following week. I shall feel happy to see as many of the shareholders come down to the mine as possible. We have suspended raising lead in the banks of the deep adit, as the productive ground is nearly all worked out, but when the engine is set to work, and the water forced out to the 45, we shall commence driving both north and south upon the course of the lode, to intersect other lodes, and get under the ore ground, as seen above there was a lode at one time worth 80¢ per fathom. The shaftmen are progressing satisfactorily with the pitwork, &c., and no time shall be lost on my part in getting all things completed, and the engine set to work; and as I have often said before, the South Bog is a good property, and well worthy the attention of capitalists; it is a large and extensive property, and many promising lodes running through it, which have never yet been operated upon, and my opinion is still the same; and I feel myself justified in saying that if the mine were fairly worked it would be found as good a property as any in the district. I have set the old burrows to dress over, at 5¢ per ton. No other alteration to notice at the mine, and we are now pushing on well.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, July 10: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink under the 55 by six men, at 31¢ per ft. The 55 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft by six men, at 104¢ per ft. The 55 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft by four men, at 101¢ per ft. The deep adit level to drive south of the engine-shaft by eight men, at 181¢ per ft.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwain, July 11: In the 105 ft. level west the lode is 9 inches wide, unproductive. In the 90 fathom level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per ft. We have every expectation of an improvement in this end. In the 84 rise the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 54 west the lode is 2 ft. wide; in this end we have met with the elvan in the past week; since that we have had an improvement in the appearance of the lode, doing 6 and 8 cwt. of lead per ft. The 35 south has this morning been communicated to the 54 west, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per ft. In the 44 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per ft.; in the 24 winze, 5 fms. behind the end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 8 tons per ft.; this piece of ground is likely to produce a large quantity of ore. In the 84, east of engine-shaft, the lode is still in the slide. In the 74 east the lode is 2 ft. wide—stones of ore. In the 64 no lode taken down for the week. In the 54 winze, east of Gore's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per ft. Our tribute throughout the mines is without change, and other things as usual.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cook, July 11: The cutting of the plat in the 55 is completed, and the men have commenced sinking the engine-shaft below the level. The 50 west has been driven about 4 ft. during the past week; the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, without any change in its character. The 50 cross-cut is progressing slowly, in consequence of the hardness of the ground.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 14: Nothing new to report this week.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, July 16: We continue to progress in taking down the lode standing in the side of the level, and find good work for copper ore.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, July 10: The cross-cut south in the 45, Devon's lode, is rather hard to sink, but the 35 south has this morning been communicated to the elvan course in the points of a heave; a short time will now cut the south lode, as our ground is of a favourable character for driving. In the eastern and western ends there is no change to notice; they are both likely to produce large quantities of tin stuff. Our stopes are much as usual. Our nickel branch is still producing some good ore. The cross-cut in the 35, at Young's shaft, is progressing favourably. Our tribute department is much as usual.

SWANPOOL.—J. Killo, July 15: The lode in the 30 ft. level, in the western part of the mine, is 2 ft. wide, composed of prlan and muncie, with a little lead, of good quality. The stopes in the back of this level, No. 1, west of engine-shaft, are worth 24¢ per ft. No. 2, west of footway shaft, are worth 84¢ per ft. The stopes in the back of the 30 ft. level, No. 1, west of engine-shaft, are worth 121¢ per ft.; No. 2, east of new shaft, worth 61¢ per ft. The stopes in the back of the 40 ft. level, No. 1, west of engine-shaft, are worth 91¢ per ft.; No. 2, east of engine-shaft, worth 201¢ per ft.; and No. 3, east of new shaft, worth 61¢ per ft. The stopes in the back of the 60, west of engine-shaft, are worth 101¢ per ft. These stopes are all working at from 1¢ to 4¢ per ft. We shipped last week for Mr. Bennison 100 tons, and tomorrow shall ship 50 tons more, and continue these shipments regularly every week. The dressing department, with all other operations, are going on as usual.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, July 15: In the 215 ft. level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead per ft. In this level north, on the western lode, the lode is yielding saving work. There are two stopes in the back of this level, producing 6 and 8 cwt. of lead per ft. The 205 south has this morning been communicated to Ham's winze, from the 180; the lode in the end is 6 feet wide, and will produce 20 cwt. of lead per ft. We shall now commence taking down the lode in the winze which has been allowed to stand, to enable the winze to be sunk more speedily, and which will, when completed, render a long and valuable piece of ground north of this winze available for stopping. In this level driving north the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the back of this level there are three stopes, yielding respectively 6 cwt., 9 cwt., and 15 cwt. of lead per ft. The lode in the 180 south is 1½ ft. wide, and will yield 5 cwt. of lead per ft. We have three stopes in the back of the 180 level, producing as follows:—No. 1, 8 cwt.; No. 2, 6 cwt.; and No. 3, 5 cwt. of lead per ft. We have suspended the stopes in the back of the 160. The two stopes in the back of the 35 are worth 7 cwt. each per ft.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, July 16: No alteration since last report.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, July 10: At the Metal Band engine-shaft the water is now drained, and the rubbish cleared out 19 fms. 2 ft. from surface. From this point a cross-cut is driven and north lode cut, a rise put up to communicate with stopped ground in the back of the level, leaving out as follows:—No. 1, 8 cwt.; No. 2, 6 cwt.; and No. 3, 5 cwt. of lead per ft. It is impossible to report on the nature of the value of the lode. There is no level driven north or south of the bottom cross-cut, nor is there any appearance of the vein we have worked in the Day level having been seen from this shaft. At Metal Band Day level, driving east, the lode is 2 feet wide, of a very promising character, sugary spar, clay, and jack, with stones of lead ore, and strings falling in, and presenting the same appearance we had before we got our last bunch of ore. I believe we are not far from now. The sump sinking near this end is all saving work.

THELOWORTH.—T. Richards, July 15: In the 50, west of Woodfall's shaft, the lode is composed principally of muncie and stones of copper ore, but not enough of lead to value. I think the lode is likely to improve, from the present appearance it is letting out a large quantity of water. In the stopes in the bottom of the 50, east of Woodfall's shaft, the ore course is 2 feet wide, which will produce 4 tons of copper ore per ft.; worth from 11¢ to 12¢ per ton. In the 60, west of Woodfall's shaft, the lode is producing stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value; the end at present is letting out a large quantity of water, and I think in 4½ fathoms more driving we shall intersect the cross-course. In the stopes in the back of the 60, east of Woodfall's shaft, the ore course is 15 in. wide, and will produce 3½ tons of copper ore per ft., worth about 71¢ per ton. In the 70, west of engine-shaft, the ground is dry, and the lode is yielding stones of copper ore, but not to value. We have got the men cutting ground and getting ready to sink below the 60 ft. level, at Woodfall's shaft, which will take this week to complete. The tributors are now sinking a winze from the 90 to the 100, east of engine-shaft, in order to hole that piece of ground, to prove its value; the winze is now below the 90 2 fms. 3 feet, and yielding 2½ tons of copper ore per ft.

TREVOEN CONSOLS.—T. Phillips, July 15: South from the cross-cut in the 25, I find a pitch working, by two men, on a lead lode, set at 6 in. 1 in., the men are doing well; the lode has been disordered by a slide, but I think this slide will soon leave the lode, and if so, there is every chance of a good bunch of ore; the branch at present will average 4 in. wide, and making larger as it goes down. North of the cross-cut in the 25, I find a pitch set in these backs, to eight men, at 4¢ in 1¢; the men on this pitch are doing well; I find, also, a good lode for 17 fms. In length north, worth 91¢ per fathom; the bottom of this level is also set to eight men, at 4¢ in 1¢; a very productive lode going down, the men doing well. The north end of this level is driven about 40 fathoms, at this point a slide has below the lode; at present the end is rather poor. There is a winze sunk about 6 fms. below the bottom of this level, and a level driven about 5 fms. It has been said by an agent that at this point the level was entirely unbottomed; this, I contend, is false; the lode in this level is larger than in the level above, and carrying good stones of lead ore; the lode, also, is more kindly to make lead at this point than anywhere in the mine. The 10 is driven about 40 fathoms, it has carried ore more or less for this distance, the end at present very kindly carrying a little lead; the lode all the size of the end, composed of spar, prlan, and flookan; there is a counter lode a few fathoms from the end, which will form a junction with this lode, when I think the result will be very good. There has been a shaft sunk 200 fms. south of these workings by a former company, this is sunk 20 fms.; the water has been drawn out to the depth of the 10, and I had the pleasure to examine this, being the first agent that saw it after the water was out. I found in this level going west from shaft, for 5 fms., the lode poor; from this point to the end, about 11 fathoms, the greatest part of the ground is taken away in the back almost to the surface; there is also a great deal of work done in the bottom of this level, but to what depth I cannot say. I have every reason to believe, judging from the work done, and seeing such a beautiful stratum of ground for lead, they must have returned large quantities of ore, the end is at present carrying good ore. East of this shaft the lode will average 2 feet wide for about 10 fathoms to the end; the ground is standing from the back of the 10 to surface in the present end; the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of a beautiful spar and lead, and will produce at least 1½ ton of ore per ft., worth, say, 101¢ per ton. This ground will let on tribute at 1¢ in 1¢ throughout, and the end driven at the same price; this is the best young mine at the depth I ever saw, and as they go down in depth, I believe the lode will be much larger, and much more productive. In pursuing my inspection I found a large lode, called the barytes lode, this lode carried barytes on the back; this is also a lead lode, and a very kindly one, and I believe in depth it will make a very large deposit of ore. This mine has been injured in two ways,—in the first place, by untruthful reports raising, or trying to raise it, above its legitimate value; in the second place, by parties trying to undermine the mine, and not speaking of its legitimate value. But, as far as my practical knowledge of mines is concerned, a more kindly mine cannot be seen, and I do not hesitate to say, in conclusion, if this mine be properly managed it will make a good dividend-paying one.

TREWEN UNITED.—R. Reynolds, July 13: Since last report we have cut a north and south branch in the east end in the 90 running almost at right angles with the lode; it is about 3 in. wide, letting out plenty of water, and producing some very

good stones of silver-lead; whether this is the lode in the north mine remains yet to be proved, it is running in that direction. At present the lode in the west end is split into three different branches, two of which contain lead; one of those branches is gone off south, and I have put the men to open on it, in order to discover its proper course. In the Marlborough adit end we have met with a cross-course parallel with the end, and according to the plan at right angles with the lode; the ground is easy for driving; present price 45¢ per ft. On the whole, the general appearance of the mine is much better than it has been for some weeks past.

TREWATHA.—T. Richards, Wm. Rowe, July 15: The engine-shaft is down 3¼ fms. below the 70. The lode in the 70, north from the engine-shaft, is worth 41¢ per ft. The south end is worth 51¢ per ft. The 60 north is worth 34¢ per ft. The 50 north is worth 61¢ per ft. The stopes are producing much as usual.

TWILCH.—J. Roach, July 16: The lode in the deep adit, or 50, is about 2 ft. wide, of a very promising character; during the last two or three days rags have been met with in the lode, in and about which we found good stones of ore, therefore I fully anticipate meeting with something good as the level is driven further into the hill.

UNITED MINES.—J. M. Champion, July 15: We have commenced driving on the course of the lode at the bottom level; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 91¢ per ft. for tin. The lode driving east at the 25 is 2 ft. wide, and worth 51¢ per ft. The south lode has produced some good work for tin since I last wrote, but I have suspended the drive at present, and have put the men to drive east at the bottom level, which level I hope will prove productive. The pitch in the back of the 25, east from the engine-shaft, is worth 51¢ per ft. The pitch in the back of the 25, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 41¢ per ft. The pitch in the back of the 18, west from the engine-shaft, is worth 41¢ per ft. The pitch in the back of the 18, west from the before-mentioned pitch, is worth 31¢ per ft. All the other pitches are looking much the same in quality as I last reported. We are now busily engaged in preparing our June tin for market, and shall send away the samples to the smelters to-morrow.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, S. Harper, T. Harvey, July 14: We calculate to commence sinking Clay's engine-shaft under the 50 by Thursday. In the 50 south the lode is 15 in. wide, unproductive. In the same level north the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 40, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. In same level, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, as last reported—producing lumps of lead. In the winze sinking under the 30, north of Field's shaft, no alteration in past week in the lode. In the 20, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, unproductive. In the 10, north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, 5 in. of which is good work for lead, and producing 14 cwt. of lead per ft.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Metherell, July 16: At Metherell's shaft, the cross-cut is driven east towards the shoot of ore about 3 fms., and the ground is very favourable for driving. Field's shaft is down 4½ fms. from surface; the ground appears to be changing for the better. I am happy to inform you we have stopped the leak where the river broke into the mine, and the water is being forced satisfactorily.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, July 14: On the engine lode, at Percy's shaft, the lode has improved since last reported; it is now 2 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per ft., and promises further improvement. The winze sinking under the 52 produces 2 tons; lode 4 ft. wide; in the same level, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, turning out 3 tons of ore per ft. The prospects in this part of the mine are very encouraging. The sumpmen resumed sinking yesterday.

WEST NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Thomas, July 15: There is no alteration in the cross-cut since I last wrote. The men in costeaning have cut a lode in the higher part of the set; I cannot say much about it as yet; I have directed the men to sink on it a few feet, to prove the size and quality.

WEST POLBERRO.—J. Stevens, July 14: The lode in Engilsh's flat-rod shaft is much of the same character as last reported, with a quantity of floors and branches in the ground south of the lode, some of which are alive with tin. The lode in the 20, east of Mason's engine-shaft, on North Seal Hole lode, is 12 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode is quite so large in the bottom as in the back of the lode. No alteration has taken place in the 30 east, on Snash's lode, during the past week. We have sunk from 3 to 4 feet in the bottom of the 30, west of Mason's shaft, on North Seal Hole lode, where the lode is 2 feet wide, and presents a very promising appearance, composed of white quartz, can, muncie, and sprigged with yellow and black ore. I intend to continue the sinking here as deep as we can master the water, as it is in the run of the shoot of ore wrought upon between the 10 and 20 ft. levels. Since my last, the flat-rods have been set to work, and answer extremely well.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, July 14: In the engine-shaft, sinking under the 60, a lode about 1 ft. wide has been intersected, composed of muncie and stones of ore. In the 60 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 50 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, very fine, producing stones of good ore. Two pitches were set on Friday last, one in the back of the 40 by four men, at 6¢, 3d., the other in the back of same level by two men, at 7¢, in 1¢.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, July 13: Old Lode: The ground in the 40 cross-cut south continues hard for driving; we have a branch in the present end composed of can, spar, peach, and a little tin; driven 13 fms. The tin stopes in the back of the 10 and 20 below adit are yielding moderate stamp work. We shall sample about 2 tons of tin by the end of this week, and about 70 tons of copper ore on the 31 inst. Capt. Pope, of Wheal Bassett, was here on Friday, and dialled the 33 west, and also the surface. He states that our boundary mark is fixed quite correct in the 35 west, adjoining Wheal Edward, and that he will furnish you with a statement respecting it.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 13: I have commenced costeaning, and the estimated cost for costeaning is from 15¢ to 20¢ for the whole job, and not per month. No alteration in cross-cut north since last reported on.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, July 11: North Lode: The lode in the 74 east is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, peach, muncie, and spots of ore. The lode in the 54 east is 2 ft. wide, worth about 2¢ per ft. This end is getting near boundary cross-course. In the 64 west the ground is a little easier for driving; the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and muncie, and occasionally good stones of ore are met with. The lode in the 54 west is in a disordered state at present, and I have put the men to drive in a southerly direction, to cut out the part of the lode that went off a few fms. behind the end. The lode in the stopes in back of the 54 west is yielding about 2 tons of ore per ft. The lode in the 41 west is about 4 ft. wide, worth about 2 tons of ore per ft. The pitches are looking remarkably well at present, and yielding a fair quantity of ore.—South Lode: The ground in the engine-shaft is of a favourable character for copper ore, and we are making progress in sinking. The lode in the 30 west is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, goosin, muncie, and quartz, and yielding some saving work—a very kindly lode.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldworthy, July 16: The new pumping machinery is working well, and on Saturday we intend putting in the new plunger, which will materially assist in forcing the water. At the 34 we have not taken down much of the lode since my last report, in consequence of being hindered by the water, but we hope to make some progress. The part of lode we have taken down is producing fine stone of yellow and grey ore, a very kindly lode. We are now 4 fms. behind the winze sinking from the 25, which is down 5 fms., and is equally as good as reported last week. We hope to resume sinking next month. There is no lode at present in the tributors are working with spirit, and the pitches are looking very promising. We sampled on the mine floors last Thursday 52 tons of ore, which we are now carting to Totness.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, July 11: The lode in the 54, west of the engine-shaft, is from 12 to 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, goosin, and good stones of grey and black copper ore, but not enough to value—a kindly lode; and we have hauled from the end to-day about ten kilbles, some of which is good work—similar to the stuff I sent you. The lode in the eastern end appears to be opening, in the bottom of which it is from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and goosin; in the south part there is a promising lode going down in the shaft, which will unite with the lode on the footwall in a little further sinking, which I hope may prove something good. The 25 is still in the same state for driving. There is no lode at present in the above the 42, and we are rising on an angle to meet the bottom of the 30. We are much in want of this communication for ventilation.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—J. Richards, July 14: In the 70 end, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Guakus lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. In the stopes in the back of the 60, west of the engine-shaft, on Guakus lode, the lode is worth 121¢ per ft. for tin. In the 30 end, east of Rapson's shaft, on the new lode, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of lead, jack, and spots of yellow copper ore, and letting out a quantity of water, ground easy for driving. The 30 end, east of Francis's shaft, on Guakus lode, the lode

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, July 16: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 13 fms. 2 feet below the 132; and the shaftmen are now engaged in cutting ground for fixing plunger in the 132. The lode in the 132, north of Smith's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 13s. per fm. We have not yet met with the lode south of the shaft, in the 132 south end. In the 130, north of Chippendale's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 13s. per fm. In the 108, north of ditto, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 15s. per fm. We have removed the men from the 98 cross-cut to cut ground for balance-boss in the 70, at Trelawny's shaft.—South Mine: Since our last report we have taken down part of the lode in the 142, north of Trelawny's shaft, it produces a little ore. The lode in the south end, in this level, is 2 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm. In the 130 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm. The lode and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on Saturday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 80 tons, to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 24s. 6s. per ton.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, July 11: Watson's engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily. We hope to complete the sump this month. We have cut through the lode in the 40 east, on Park lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and iron, with a little ore, but not enough to value. We have not taken down any lode in the 40 west, on Park lode, since last report. In the 40 cross-cut, to cut Richard's lode, the ground has changed; we think we are near the lode. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine to notice since last report.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville: The 30 to drive west of engine-shaft, by four men, at 5s. per fm. The 30 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 6s. per fm. The 30 to drive east of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 10s. per fm. The 15 to drive east of the eastern shaft, by four men, at 6s. per fathom. The winze to sink under the adit by four men, at 6s. per fm. The 20 cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft, to secure by four men, at 1s. per fm. All the landing in the mine at the horse-wheel, by two men, at 6s. 10s. per month. All the kibble filling on the mine, by two men, at 7s. per month, to provide materials that may be required.

WHEAL UNION.—J. Vivian: The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, worth about 12s. per fm. for copper ore. In the 19 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, much the same as last reported on. The 10 fm. level men have been employed sinking a winze from the 10 fm. to the 19 fm. level to ventilate the tribute pitches, which was holed to-day, and have again resumed draining the 10 fm. level east. In the adit east the lode is 2 ft. wide, much the same as last reported on; we have driven this end about 10 fms. through very kindly ground. The south lode in the adit, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar. The sumpmen have sunk the new engine-shaft about 5 fms. under the 10 fm. level. The engineer is still getting on very well with putting in the engine.

WHEAL WREY.—P. Clymo, jun., W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, July 16: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 5 ft. under the 54. The lode in the 54 north is 2 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the 52 level south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the 33 north it is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. The lode and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold on July 3 a parcel of lead ore, computed 61 tons, to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 20s. 1s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, July 15: In the 50 east we have a large promising lode, composed of quartz, peach, and mundaie. In the 65 east the lode is letting out more water, and looking more kindly; we are expecting to see an improvement here shortly. In the 80 east the north branch is a little larger, and letting out more water. The north lode, in the 50 west, is producing a little copper ore.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, July 13: The lode in the engine-shaft is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with spots of lead ore in it, and strongly impregnated with copper. The lode in the 17 west is 3 ft. wide, producing white and blue lead ore. The adit level is progressing favourably; the Williams is much the same as last reported.

WREY CONSOLS.—W. Williams, July 16: We are still engaged cross-cutting both north and south, to ascertain the size of the lode; we have driven 2 fms. 2 ft. south, and about 1 fm. north, and cannot say we have a wall on either side. The lode is impregnated throughout with rich copper ore.

CLARA SILVER-LEAD.—S. Trevelyan, July 16: Our work has not gone on as fast as expected, in consequence of the Cambrian Foundry people promising us the castings last week, and as yet not done. We have not got the pulleys for the rods to run over, but hope by this evening to have them sent up, when the wheel may be expected to commence drawing from the north and south shaft together, the following day. Nothing has been done in the 80 or 80s since last reported, as the men have been assisting to drop the new lift, &c.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, July 15: The lode in the bottom end is composed of quartz, peach, mundaie, a little fluor-spar, and good stones of ore. At the engine-shaft, there is nothing fresh to report from the ground; the shaft is, however, gradually getting from the elvan; when it is a little more clear of it we expect to be able to sink faster. The other operations are progressing favourably.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 11, amounted to 487,393, and for the corresponding week of 1856 to 464,262, showing an increase of 23,131. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 204,519s.; and for the corresponding week of last year to 199,231s., showing an increase of 5,288s.

The increase on the Eastern Counties amounted to 2169s.; on the Great Northern to 1055s.; on the Great Western to 1849s.; on the London and North-Western to 2714s.; on the London and Blackwall to 41s.; and on the South-Eastern to 568s.; total, 8359s. But from this must be deducted 924s., the decrease on the London, Brighton, and South Coast; and 2147s. on the London and South-Western; leaving the increase as above 5288s.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 282,874s., and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 265,031s.; showing an increase of 17,843s. In the receipts of these lines, which added to that on the metropolis lines makes the total increase 23,131s., as compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

GROSMONT NORTH YORKSHIRE AND CLEVELAND RAILWAY.—The directors of this company have recently purchased the entire land required for the construction of this line to Grosmont; and a further section, from Kildale to Howliffe, will shortly be commenced, which will render the extensive beds of ironstone in the Easingwold district available, and some excellent sites for the erection of blast furnaces, well supplied with water, will be in close contiguity to the line. Several furnaces will shortly be built at or near Grosmont, by London and Leeds companies, who will draw their supplies of coke and coal on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway from the Auckland district; and there seems every reason to anticipate the early erection of furnaces in several parts along this line of railway.

EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF MENTAL CALCULATION.—John Wales, a miner, living at Little Beside, near St. Day, possesses this power in a surprising degree. Although unable to read or write, he answers profound questions in arithmetic and mathematics in the most astonishing manner. A few days ago John was given the following as a trial of his abilities:—"One of the directors of a gas light company in London died, and left 631,000 l. to be divided between 1,247,698 shareholders." The following answer was given in six minutes:—"That each shareholder would receive 60,524th parts of 1,247,698th part of a farthing. John is a man of about 35 years of age, has a cast in one of his eyes, and has nothing at all prepossessing in his appearance, but appears to be always in a profound study."—*West Briton.*

WHEAL TALLACK.—FIFTY SHARES in this Mine FOR SALE, at 15s. per share.—Address, "E. E.," 38, Hardinge-street, Commercial-road East, London.

FOR SALE, ONE 2-TONS FORGE HAMMER, nearly new, with cam, cam shaft, driving wheels, anvil, block, &c.; price £80.—Apply at PEXBURY IRONWORKS, Manchester.

NEW LODGE COLLIERY TO BE LET, situated near Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, consisting of several veins of BITUMINOUS COAL, but chiefly of a COLLIERIAL, opened and at work on a vein of about 3 feet thick. The new tenant would have to take to the plant at a valuation, which, with the colliery, would be delivered up in repair, in accordance with the covenants of the existing lease. There is a large copper works and floating harbour connected to the colliery by about one mile of tramroad; the South Wales Railway siding being also in connection with the same. The quality of the coal is suitable for smelting, for smiths' and house purposes, as well as for steam-engines.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WHITE, BROUGHTON, and WHITE, solicitors, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W., London; Mr. GEORGE GOODE, Carmarthen; Mr. W. P. STREVE, C.E., Swansea.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of June:—

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	234	117	76,214
Seaham	123	25,804	
Sunderland	148	33,706	
Middlesbrough	10	2,117	
Hartlepool & West Hart.	165	49,134	
Total		808	238,677
Total imported in June, 1856			245,840

Comparative Statement of 1856 and 1857.
Imported from January 1 to June 30, 1856.....Ships 5490.....1,556,954 tons.
Imported from January 1 to June 30, 1857.....Ships 5044.....1,512,793 "

Decrease.....396.....44,161

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of June:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	25,329 8	Great Western	15,526
North-Western	29,768 8	South-Eastern	1,077 11
Eastern Counties	6,230 4		
Total by railway in June, 1857			76,131 8
Coals by railway in June, 1856			76,875 18
Coals by canal in June, 1856			1,262 15

Comparative Statement of 1856 and 1857.
Coals by railway from January 1 to June 30, 1857.....618,384 15
Coals by railway from January 1 to June 30, 1856.....594,985 10

Increase in the year 1857—railways.....23,398 5
Coals by canals from January 1 to June 30, 1857.....14,090 10
Coals by canals from January 1 to June 30, 1856.....12,577 5

Increase in the year 1857—canals.....1,513 5

•• The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

•• With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, which contains—Cornish Mine Photographs—No. VII.: The Miners' Holiday—Midsummer-day; Rating of Royalties of Mines (conclusion of Evidence); Memoirs of Mines and Miners—No. XII.: The late Right Hon. Lord De Montagu (Tehidy Park, Cornwall), Capt. Grenfell (St. Just, Penwith), Capt. Wm. Heath (Lydford, Devon); To Intending Tourists through Cornwall—No. IV.: Statistics of the Iron Manufacture of Great Britain; Rocks and Mineral Deposits of Namqualand—No. X., &c., &c.

•• LEAD AND TIN.—The Quarterly Returns of Lead and Tin will be published in next week's Journal. We shall be glad to receive information, that the particulars may be given as correctly as possible.

SCHEMERS ON RAILWAYS.—I have noticed one or two references in your Journal to an Italian's proposition for applying the Archimedian screw to locomotion on railways, so as to enable heavy gradients to be easily overcome. As the saving, from tunnelling being rendered altogether unnecessary, would be immense, I should be glad to know what progress is being made, and also what the extra cost per carriage per mile would be, in consequence of increased friction. —K. H., July 16.

COLLIER EXPLOSIONS.—In the paper read by Mr. Ebenezer Rogers, of Abercrombie, before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, on the Ventilation Fan, I observe that Mr. Rogers stated that, by turning on the steam so as to double the speed of the fan, immediately on an explosion occurring he was enabled to draw off the after-damp so speedily that no lives were lost. This I can readily admit; but that his mode of describing the decomposition of the carburetted hydrogen and atmospheric air is correct, I much doubt, as he considers there would be formed 2 C.; 3 CO; 10 H O; 32 N. Now, if this view be correct, of course the 10 parts of water would fall down, and the three parts of carbonic acid gas would also seek the lowest position. Then the two remaining ingredients, being lighter than atmospheric air, would be speedily taken off, unless the ventilation were stopped, or, at least, as there would be 32 volumes of nitrogen to 2 of carbon, the danger from the carbon would be very small. Mr. Rogers may be right, but I certainly cannot altogether understand his theory. Nitrogen cannot support combustion, and, therefore, immediately destroys life, let Mr. Rogers' opinion be what it may; and, as to the fact of "coal dust" being found in the men's lungs after explosion, I think he does not satisfactorily account for it by his description. The tendency of an explosion would, no doubt, be to dislodge coal dust, but I question whether it would convert 3 equivalents of carburetted hydrogen and 6 equivalents of oxygen into 2 equivalents of carbon and 3 equivalents of carbonic acid. —A STUDENT: July 14.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, July 17, 1857.		FOREIGN STEEL.	
COPPER.	£. s. d.	Per Ton.	
Copper wire.....p. lb. 0 1 3		Swedish, in kegs.....21 10 0	
Ditto tubes....." 0 1 3 1/4		" to arrive.....21 10 0-21 15 0	
Sheeting and bolts....." 0 1 1		Ditto, in faggots.....22 10 0-23 0 0	
Bottoms....." 0 1 1 1/2		English, Spring.....18 0 0-23 0 0	
Old (Exchange)....." 0 1 1 1/2		QUICKSILVER.....p. lb. 0 2 4 (nom.)	
Best selected....." 0 1 1 1/2			
Tough cake....." 117 0 0		SPELTEN.	Per Ton.
Tin....." 117 0 0		Foreign.....30 10 0-30 15 0	
South American....." 117 0 0		To arrive.....30 15 0	
IRON.	per Ton.	SING.	
Bars, Welsh, in London.....8 7 6-8 10 0		In sheets.....35 0 0	
Ditto, to arrive.....8 0 0			
Nail rods.....9 0 0-10 0 0		TIN.	
Bars, Stafford, in London.....9 10 0-9 12 6		English, blocks.....130 0 0 (nom.)	
Bars, ditto.....10 0 0-11 0 0		Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 131 0 0	
Hoops, ditto.....10 10 0-11 0 0		Ditto, Refined.....134 0 0	
Sheets, single.....11 0 0-11 0 0		Banco.....140 0 0 (nom.)	
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....4 10 0-5 0 0		Straits.....135 0 0-140 0 0	
Refined metal, ditto.....5 10 0-5 15 0			
Bars, common, ditto.....7 0 0-7 5 0		TIN-PLATES.	
Ditto, Swedish, in London.....14 10 0-16 10 0		IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. dx. 1 19 0-2 0 0	
In stock to arrive.....15 0 0-16 0 0		IX Ditto 1st quality.....2 5 0-3 0 0	
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....3 14 0-3 15 0		IC Ditto 2d quality.....1 17 6-1 18 6	
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.....3 11 0-3 15 0		IX Ditto 3d quality.....2 3 6-2 4 6	
Ditto, forge.....3 10 0		IC Coke.....1 12 6-1 14 6	
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....4 15 0-5 0 0		IX Ditto.....1 19 6-2 0 0	
Welsh Forge Pig.....3 15 0-4 0 0		Canada plates.....p. ton 16 0-16 10 0	
LEAD.	per Ton.	In London; 20s. less at the works.	
English Pig.....24 0 0-24 10 0		Yellow Metal Sheet.....p. lb. 11 1/2 d	
Ditto sheet.....25 0 0-25 10 0		Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.....p. cwt. 2 0	
Ditto rod.....26 0 0-26 10 0		Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened.....9 0 0-9 2 0	
Ditto white.....27 0 0-27 10 0		Surface Rail.....p. ton	
Ditto patent sheet.....27 10 0		Stirling's Patent (Glasg.).....5 5 0	
Spanish, in bond.....23 10 0-23 15 0		Ditto Wales.....4 0 0-5 5 0	
American.....none.		Indian Charcoal Pigs.....7 10 0	
Baxes (sheets).....p. lb. 11 1/2 d		In London.....7 10 0	
Wire.....11 1/2 d-11 3/4 d			
Tubes.....13 1/2 d-14 1/2 d			

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market has undergone very little alteration from late reports, the demand continuing quiet, with but slight variations in prices current. The general state of the market, although dull, presents no prospect of any material change with regard to quotations, sellers mostly exhibiting a degree of firmness in their transactions.

COPPER.—At the usual monthly meeting, held on Tuesday, it was resolved to make no alteration in fixed rates, consequently several buyers were induced to give out orders, which has given an improved appearance to the market; but until after the sale of ores at Swansea, on the 21st inst., buyers generally will have but little confidence in prices current; the result of this sale will probably give a more decided tone to the market.

IRON.—Several orders for rails appear to be carried round the market, but the sums offered by buyers are slightly under makers' prices; business, therefore, has been limited. English bars continue dull of sale at 7s. per ton in Wales. Staffordshire qualities are steady at previous quotations. In Scotch pigs there has been for some time past a very inactive market, and prices have declined to 73s., cash; 73s. 6d., fourteen days, mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—A slight decline has taken place in sheets, 25s. 6s. being the prices quoted by sellers; other descriptions have not undergone any positive change, but the easier state of the market generally will probably effect in a short time, unless the demand improves, a proportionate difference in the price.

SPELTEN.—This metal remains almost in a state of stagnation; the enquiries for shipment, on account of the very high prices, have considerably lessened, and consumers will not purchase more than from hand to mouth; holders quote 30s. 15s., but a fair parcel could be purchased at less money.

TIN.—In English there has not been much doing, buyers preferring to await the result of the Netherlands Trading Company's sale of Banca, on the 16th inst., previous to effecting any large contracts; but the prices which the whole quantity realised being so much higher than anticipated, has now thrown the consumers out of their reckoning. Smelters, immediately the result of the sale was telegraphed, declined to sell any further quantity of English at fixed rates, and a rise of 10s. per ton was spoken of as likely to be very shortly announced. A very pressing demand was made for Banca at the Dutch sale, and buyers experienced much difficulty in obtaining their requirements. The whole quantity was cleared off at 82½ florins. Straits has risen, and holders will not sell at less than 137s. to 138s.

TIN-PLATES.—Makers have advanced from 6d. to 1s. per box. STEEL.—Very little is to be had of Swedish keg or faggot.

QUICKSILVER.—2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. is the nominal quotation.

GLASGOW, JULY 16.—Since our last report prices of pig-iron have further declined, especially for iron for legitimate orders. Warrants have been done at 72s., but good merchantable brands, in makers' hands, are offered at 72s., without finding buyers. The reduction in the rate of discount to-day had no effect on our market. Warrants, nominally, 73s. Shipments for the week ending July 14, 1857, 8038 tons; 1856, 9208 tons.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 16.—There is no material alteration in our metal market this week, with the exception of Staffordshire Iron; since the meeting considerable orders have been given out, and for best brands the makers have no difficulty in maintaining present rates. The Scotch Pig-iron market, owing to the non-settlement of the warrant question, is completely at a standstill for speculative purposes. The shipments last week were 8038 tons, against 9208 tons for the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 1170 tons. In Tin-plates, there is a considerable demand for coke, and the quotations are fully maintained; charcoal plates are quieter. For Copper and Lead our quotations are supported. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 7s. 12s. 6d. to 7s. 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 130s. per ton; common bar, 131s.; refined

block, 134s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 10, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per box; coke, 10, 32s. 6d. to 33s.—Lead: English sheet, 25s. per ton; English pig, 24s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 117s. per ton; best selected, 120s.; sheeting and bolt, 1s. 1d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheeting, 11½d. per lb.—Steel: Blister, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 20s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s.

MINES.—The news from India has caused great depression in the funds, and considerable daily fluctuations in prices; but money has been easier during the week, and the mining market quite as active as we could reasonably expect under all circumstances. The Banca tin sales are over, and the price realised said to be 10s. per ton beyond the price of last year; and it is reported, also, that the tin was purchased by foreigners, the English smelters not getting any. If this be true, their disappointment will be great, but will cause anything but regret to the miners, who have been compelled for some time past to submit to constant reductions in price, these Dutch sales being made the pretext for dropping the price of English ore week by week. And now, if the miners manage their returns properly, a good advance must take place. As soon as the result of the sales became known, a demand sprung up for tin mines, and Margaret shares rose nearly 6s. each. A few other mines have also been in good demand, and a fair amount of business transacted. Others, again, remain flat and inactive, and some good discovery is required to put life into them. The increase of business in Great Alfred this week, caused by the improvement in the 170, shows there is a disposition to embark in anything looking lively, and likely to rise. Great Alfred rose from 6½, 6s. to 7½, 7s.; West Seton shares have been 300 to 310, buyers, but not many sellers to be met with; Basset, 220 to 230; South Frances, notwithstanding a considerable improvement, and lode reported worth 100s. per fm., remain flat, at 280 to 290; North Basset, 14 to 15; West Basset, 27 to 28; Kitty (Lelant) shares keep firm, at 20, and in demand; Margaret, 62½ to 65, and a large business done; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 90 to 100. Tamar Consols, 28s. to 30s., and shares likely to reach 40s.; there is a very fine course of ore in the back of the 205 for a great length, and daily expecting to hole to the winze in the 190. Wheal Trelawny, 25 to 26, buyers; Mary Ann, 46 to 48, buyers in several quarters; Wheal Wrey flat, at 6; Great South Tolguis flatter, at 16 to 17; Devon Consols, 430 to 440; Boiling Well, 1½ to 2½, not so firm. Wheal Harriet shares have been again in demand at low prices, varying from ½ to 2; a very good improvement has taken place in this mine, the bottom level yielding 2 tons of good ore per fm., which in the district is favourable. East Basset, 39 to 40, and not so much doing, notwithstanding further improvements in the lode. Grenville more in request, at 1½ to 1½; the lode in the 64 west is opening out good, and other parts of the mine looking well. Alfred Consols, 17 to 17½; the north lode, towards which a cross-cut has been extending several months, is daily expected to be cut, and may make an improvement. Wheal Ury, 4 to 4½, call paid; Toldy, 2½ to 2½, little doing; Gonamena, 16; Nanteos and Penrhyn, 15 to 15½. Wheal Margery have been more in request, at 10 to 11; at the meeting, the accounts showed a balance against the company of about 1600s., and a call of 1s. per share was made; this was rather unexpected, but has been accounted for by the extra work at surface, impeding the progress of underground operations; the mine is looking better both in the copper and tin parts; in the latter, the lode in the 20 is worth 25s. per fm. At Tolvadden, we understand the accounts showed a balance of 1900s., or thereabout of debts; no call was made, the money being borrowed to carry on the mine. East Russell shares have not been quite so firm, sellers at 1½. Lady Bertha fluctuated from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; the last call, of 2s. 6d. per share, without any accounts being rendered, has given dissatisfaction to many out-adventurers. East Alfred, 2½ to 2½; Buller, 300 to 320, rather more enquired after; Herodotus, 7½ to 7½; Catherine and Jane, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Rosewarne shares flat, at 30 to 32½; Drake Walls, 2½ to 2½; Botallack, 260 to 265; Providence Mines, 70 to 75; East Daren in considerable demand, at 100 to 105, but few sellers; East Trefusis, 6½, 6s. 6d.; Ludcott, 1½ to 2; East Tamar, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Vale of Towy, 10s. to 12s. 6d., and the mine is looking a little better.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—
SATURDAY, JULY 11.—Alfred Consols, 17, 17½, 16½, 17; Catherine and Jane, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; Chancellorsville, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; East Alfred, 2½; East Russell, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; East Trefusis, 6½, 6s. 6d., 7, 6, 6½; Great Alfred, 6½, 6s. 6d., 6½, 6s. 6d.; Herodotus, 7½ to 7½; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; North Basset, 15, 15½, 14½, 15, 15½; Tamar Consols, 28s. to 30s.; Wheal Basset, 22½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 19s. to 20s.
MONDAY, JULY 13.—Alfred Consols, 17, 17½, 16½, 17; Catherine and Jane, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; Devon and Cornwall, 24s. to 25s.; East Alfred, 2½, 13s. 9d., 2½, 2½, 13s. 9d., 2½; East Basset, 37s.; East Rosewarne, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; East Russell, 26s. 6d., 26s. 6d., 26s. 6d.; East Trefusis, 6½, 6s. 6d., 7, 6, 6½; Great Alfred, 6½, 6s. 6d.; Herodotus, 7½ to 7½; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; North Basset, 15, 15½, 14½, 15, 15½; Tamar Consols, 28s. to 30s.; Wheal Basset, 22½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 19s. to 20s.
TUESDAY, JULY 14.—Alfred Consols, 17, 17½, 16½, 17; Catherine and Jane, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; East Alfred, 2½; East Russell, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; East Trefusis, 6½, 6s. 6d., 7, 6, 6½; Great Alfred, 6½, 6s. 6d.; Herodotus, 7½ to 7½; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; North Basset, 15, 15½, 14½, 15, 15½; Tamar Consols, 28s. to 30s.; Wheal Basset, 22½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 19s. to 20s.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.—Alfred Consols, 17, 17½, 16½, 17; Catherine and Jane, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; East Alfred, 2½; East Russell, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; East Trefusis, 6½, 6s. 6d., 7, 6, 6½; Great Alfred, 6½, 6s. 6d.; Herodotus, 7½ to 7½; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; North Basset, 15, 15½, 14½, 15, 15½; Tamar Consols, 28s. to 30s.; Wheal Basset, 22½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 19s. to 20s.
THURSDAY, JULY 16.—Alfred Consols, 17, 17½, 16½, 17; Catherine and Jane, 9s. 6d. to 10s.; East Alfred, 2½; East Russell, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; East Trefusis, 6½, 6s. 6d., 7, 6, 6½; Great Alfred, 6½, 6s. 6d.; Herodotus, 7½ to 7½; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 13s. 6d.; North Basset, 15, 15½, 14½,

18—Wheat Maria 17—Namasqua (T. W. & Co.), 11, 2, 1—Walwich Bay 8—Dylife 4

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1845), *Glancing among Mines and Minerals*, &c.
The THIRTIETH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 3, 1857.
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N.B. Looking at the causes for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines to pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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Dated 19th Leant, Hayle, April 9, 1857.

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May be had at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.
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By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Author of the "Readin Prize Essay on the Cost-Book System," &c., &c.
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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MINES RATING BILL.—By a careful analysis of the very voluminous evidence which the committee have received, I think the following may be deduced—that wherever mines are flourishing and paying the adventurer for his risk, parishes have always been benefited, directly or indirectly—directly by employing superabundant population, or indirectly by increasing the rateable value of land, by bringing markets to the farmer's door, and by the circulation of money from the pockets of distant speculators; but where mines are poor, and consequently irregularly worked, or when they are abandoned altogether in consequence of their unproductiveness, then the miners, for a while unemployed, are a burden to that particular parish. Now, the effect of rating mines would be to make profitable mines pay rates to the relief of a burden which, it is shown, they do not create, and to make profitless mines still more profitless, and hasten their ruin and abandonment, thus increasing the burden on the parish; which, according to my notion, would be a sound and impolitic. In many mining parishes, to rate the royalty would have the effect of relieving the land of one-half, and in some cases of two-thirds, of the rates which for generations it has paid. On what grounds can the tenant farmer, who took his land knowing it to be so burdened when he entered on his farm, ask for this relief? or what is the landlord's plea for seeking this relief, which in many cases would be equal to from 5 to 10 per cent. increase on his rental? Imposts on raw materials are repugnant to the spirit of modern legislation, and a rate upon minerals would be a lamentable mistake: therefore, I hope the report of the committee will be to "let well alone."—R. T.: July 13.

SUCCESSFUL MINING.—An American paper, alluding to mining enterprise, very justly remarks, "As, according to common sense, 'success' is the first, second, and third requisite of enterprise, so 'good management,' according to the sad experience of many, is the first, second, and third requisite of profitable mining enterprise, or of almost anything else. There is any quantity of gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and lead, in our country to be mined—good management is a rare thing, but when found and exercised on a favourable mineral locality, its results are truly astonishing. With it heaps of money are to be made from the gold fields of the South, the coal of Pennsylvania and the West, and the copper and iron of Lake Superior. Without it the best mines are all but worthless, for no business is so precarious as mining, and no business is so generally acted upon in England, the position of mining would not be deteriorated, and the loss incurred by mine adventurers would be considerably diminished."—AN ADVENTURER: July 13.

THE COPPER TRADE.—In your last Journal, you inserted an article upon British Mining, by Mr. J. H. Marchison, in which the Board of Trade returns are referred to; and if his figures are correct, they certainly show that there is not only nothing to indicate a fall in the price of copper, but that the prospect is such as should induce the most strenuous energy on the part of adventurers in copper mines. It is true that the increase in the exports was 2600 tons in the first five months of 1856, as compared with 1855; whilst in 1857 there was a decrease of 200 tons, as compared with the preceding year; but against this we must notice that the importation of all kinds of copper rose 4000 tons in 1856, whilst it decreased 38,000 tons in 1857—so that, to enable this country to keep up the export within 200 tons, the produce of our home mines must have very materially increased; and, considering the prices which ore has realised (9s. per ton more than in the corresponding period of last year), the profits derived by the adventurers must have greatly increased, or in non-dividend mines the amount of calls necessary for carrying on the works must have considerably diminished. Taking these facts into account, it will be seen that the chances of success in mining speculation have increased since last year, and that our home produce is gradually supplying the place of foreign. Therefore, the probability is that, as speculative business must improve, the benefit derived by those who purchase shares for investment will be greater in a corresponding degree; since, while our imports do not diminish, and our exports do so, the price of copper must be such as to give a fair amount of remuneration to the adventurers.—A MINER: Truro, July 14.

LECTURES TO WORKING MINERS.—No one, I should think, would doubt the utility and importance of working miners attending a regular course of lectures upon subjects connected with mining, although some may doubt the necessity for raising the miner, in a general educational point of view, above his present condition, yet there appear to be few of those who have both the leisure and the ability willing to undertake the task of giving a series of such lectures. This, perhaps, may be attributed to the fact that few know what is really required; and, therefore, although the first lecture of a series may be well attended, it is so uninteresting to many of the miners, that they do not try another, and the lecturer gets disheartened, and others, observing the amount of encouragement he has met with, do not care about risking similar failure. The object of all instructors should be to render the subject they purpose to teach interesting from the very commencement, yet lectures to miners are usually begun by telling them that certain, to them, unknown plants grow in districts which not one per cent. of them are ever likely to see. And having wasted some dozen evenings in furnishing them with this valuable (!) information, the lecturer goes on to explain the probable composition of the centre of the earth, and the manner in which the several minerals, metals, &c., have been formed, or deposited in the positions in which they are found. This being a tedious task, occupies, perhaps, two or three more evenings, which, presuming one lecture to be delivered each week, exhausts three-fourths of the year, without giving the miner any notion of anything which he is ever likely to want. It can, therefore, only be by extreme patience that will enable the miner to undergo the trial. Having thus disrespectfully alluded to the usual mode of instructing miners, it becomes my duty to give my opinion of what it should be, as there is no merit in continually condemning, without any endeavour to remedy the evil complained of. The first object should be to teach the miner to readily distinguish one mineral from another—by sight when practicable, and when not so by simple and readily-obtained tests. Then they should be informed of the system of working mines in various districts, the modes of operation and the results obtained, in the preparation of ores for market, and in the extraction of the metal from the ore, which will complete the course of study absolutely necessary to every working miner. If deemed requisite to continue the course, the chemistry of the metals and minerals, natural philosophy, physical geography, and the various theories of the formation of the earth, &c., might be treated of; and as the student would be gradually led on and instructed, in spite of himself, these latter subjects would not be uninteresting, although were they to commence the course few would have patience to sit and hear them. I feel convinced that had miners a competent knowledge of these subjects, they would be in a condition to better their position, and are more highly respected, than at present.—H. E.: June 25.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MINING COMPANIES.—Having observed that all mining companies out of the Standard must now be registered under the new Joint-Stock Companies Act, I should thank you to state the best mode of registering, and whether any individual shareholder can compel the directors to register any company with which he may be connected.—R. E.: Pen-y-Groes, July 14. (Full instructions with reference to the first question will be found in Tapping's "Exposition of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," the amendments made by the new bill not in the smallest degree lessening its value as a guide-book, those amendments being simply of an explanatory character. It will be forwarded from our office on receipt of 46 stamps. A brief Appendix will be shortly published, and will be forwarded free of charge, except for postage, to those who have purchased the work.)

THE GOLD QUESTION.—In the Journal of last week, I observe a letter signed "Speculator," in which he complains that he cannot obtain any definite answer from certain parties as to their mode of operation in extracting gold from its ores in the large way. As he mentions my name amongst others, I must say that his observations do not justly apply to me, as, in the first place, I have never kept my process secret, and have not only published it in your Journal, but likewise, having obtained patents for it, the specifications are of course public, and can be seen by anyone. Again, he complains that only small quantities of quartz have been operated upon, whereas I have been operating upon hundreds of tons. Should "Speculator" really wish to take up the matter, and will apply to me, either personally or by letter, I can in a few minutes convince him that every particle of gold can be extracted by my process from any matrix in which it may be contained, and at a cost that will leave a very large profit.—C. Low: Smelting-Works, Old Ford, Bow.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE GOLD WORKINGS.—I am deeply interested in the operations of the Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company. A few days after the trial made at the company's works, in the presence of several scientific gentlemen, it was stated in the Journal that the machinery then at work was capable of operating on 30 tons of quartz a day, and that the supply of quartz was inexhaustible. The Times, too, published a long article, which contained the following:—"Twenty tons per diem are now reduced at the Frodham Works, at a cost, &c." Now, Sir, after putting forth these statements, and raising the hopes and expectations of the public, and especially of those directly interested, what is the result, as set forth in your Journal Truly, after a long travail, the mountain may be said to have brought forth a mouse! Six tons a week of quartz reduced is the mighty effort produced, after having thrown away 6000l. for machinery. Even if the statements contained in the public papers had not been so correct, the quantity of quartz reduced would bear no proportion to that promised by the directors in their last report. What, then, are we to think of so premature a result as 6 tons a week, or how reconcile it with the articles given to the public in your Journal, the Times, and other papers? The best of the joke, too, is that this proceeding—the operating on 6 tons of quartz—is paraded as if it were something worth boasting of, or could possibly be a cause of gratification to the shareholders, who during four years have not received a penny. I think, Sir, I may venture to assert that it would be very difficult, even in the annals of mining adventures, to find statements so alluring followed so closely by such trivial results.—J. W.: July 13.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.—I am at a loss to understand how the affairs of this company are managed. Whenever we have a good discovery, and are about to sell ores, the shares are depreciated. On the contrary, should a discouraging report come before the public, then our shares go up. Who is it that pulls the strings? We are here, although we have a committee now residing on the spot, quite in the dark as to how these things are arranged. Possibly some of my fellow-shareholders may be enabled to dispel the obscurity in which I am involved, and to a certain extent explain those dark entanglements which appear only known to the initiated, and which we here have no conception of, nor any possibility of fathoming.—P. P.

TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.—In your last Journal, you referred to the experiments made by M. Walferdin, from which he concludes that the increase of temperature is gradual and continuous, in descending towards the centre of the globe, the thermometer rising about 1° for every 30 fathoms, or 100 fms. for 30° of the mile; so that, at five miles from surface, the temperature would equal that of boiling water, and at a comparatively shallow depth (35 miles) the heat would be sufficient to fuse iron. Now, that at so short a distance below the surface such an extraordinary heat exists does not appear to me probable, even supposing attraction and gravitation to render such a state of things possible. I should, however, be at a loss to account for the result obtained, had not M. Walferdin allowed the secret to escape him; he having reported that, at the greatest depth attained, "only one of the tubes containing 90 fms. of iron wire broke," although there was "the enormous pressure of 31 atmospheres." This, in my opinion, accounts for the great heat—equal to 1° C. per 30 fms.; and before any confidence can be placed in the result obtained, either by M. Walferdin or by any other experimenters, it must be proved by experiments at surface that the pressure of 31 atmospheres does not increase the temperature of a fluid subjected to it. Perhaps some of your scientific correspondents may throw a light upon this subject, which I own I am unable to do; and if "Coal Miner," or some other equally competent person, would give a little information, it would be acceptable to many of your readers, and especially to—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: Ferners, July 15.

LADY BRATHA MINE.—We have received a lengthy communication from Capt. Goss, in reply to the remarks of Capt. Methuen in last week's Journal, but we fear its publication would lead to a discussion of too personal a nature for the Journal. The notice of the shareholders being now directed to the subject, it should receive attention by the directors, and form matter of consideration at future meetings.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONGOLLS.—A great deal is being said about the prospects of this mine, and if half should be verified, there can be no doubt that the company will prove very successful. If the captain's report be correct, there are now three workings, producing respectively 25 cwt., 25 cwt., and 15 cwt. of lead per fm. Is it not, then, somewhat strange that, with such valuable and productive workings, there are no corresponding accounts of sales of ore? Wheal Wrey has no two workings producing 25 cwt., and Vale of Towry is in a still worse plight; and yet both these mines sample monthly tons of ore per month. It would, therefore, be highly desirable that some disinterested party should be sent down to view the mine, and see whether the captain's report is borne out by facts. Such a report would be very satisfactory. Why does not Mr. Crofts see to this?—SHAREHOLDER.

THE PUDLING PROCESS.—In Mr. H. Landrin's elaborate paper, "Histoire de la Fabrication de Fer en Angleterre," there is a slight error in assuming the inventions of Peter Onions and Henry Cort to be identical, since the former, as Mr. Landrin correctly describes, injected air by means of a blast-engine into his puddling furnace, if it may be so called; but Henry Cort used no blast in the puddling furnace, so that the processes are evidently not the same. This fact proves the necessity for writers to use great caution in putting forth statements whereby the honour of invention may be given to the wrong person.—C. R.: July 17.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—We were told that the final instalment was to arrive from Paris on July 6: we are now ten days over the time, and yet no advertisement has been published requiring the shareholders to deposit their shares with Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, the London liquidator. May I enquire, through the medium of your Journal, if another hitch has taken place in Paris? Recent events in Spain, I should imagine, could have no effect on the palfrey division of the funds which we are told are coming to us. There have been so many interruptions in the career of this company, that we have every cause for suspicion. I trust that, through your able advocacy of our cause, we shall soon be enabled to hear that a satisfactory solution has been arrived at.—R. R.: St. Paneras, July 16.

HELVETIAN MINING COMPANY.—A correspondent enquires what progress they are making at this mine. The gentlemen who are connected with it are likewise concerned with another—Wheal Jane, or West Wheal Jane. The committee, I believe, were the same, and although I am sure my friends have paid many calls, yet no return has been made, nor have I for a length of time perceived any reports of this property in the Journal. I think it would be better for all parties concerned, as there are many out-lying shareholders, that we should at once know our liabilities; and probably the earliest solution that could be arrived at would be that both companies should be forthwith wound-up.—B. J.: Fleet-street, July 15.

TEDEGAR IRONWORKS.—"J. P." (Paris) shall be attended to.
ROSEWATTS UNITED.—I see it stated in your Journal of last week that "the water is now in fork" in this mine. Now, this is a piece of news for which I am solely indebted to the Journal—but for that, I, as an out-adventurer, should probably never have heard that the water had been troublesome. My object in writing to you is to complain of the darkness distant adventurers in many mines are kept in by the non-publication in the Journal of authentic reports from the agents weekly or fortnightly. Rosewatts United is one of the mines: the adventurers only get a report once in every two months. In the interval they have the felicity (!) of seeing their shares reduced almost to zero, without knowing the reason why. The committee of every mine, whether dividend or non-dividend, ought, I contend, to keep the shareholders informed of the state and progress of the workings, and publish faithfully every change for better or for worse. Until this be done, and until all mines be worked in a business-like way, for enduring instead of fleeting profits only, mining never will become a favourite means of speculation with the public.—AN INVESTOR: July 13.

MEMS. OF MINES AND MINERS.—Capt. Rowe, of the Laxey Mines, Isle of Man, deserves great praise for his exertions since his appointment; but why overlook others? why not mention the Millethorpe, father and son, who erected the pumping, drawing, and dressing machinery, so much admired by practical men, years before Capt. Rowe came there? Let praise be given where it is due, although merit may be hidden under a fastidious jacket.—BLACK JACK: Skid, July 16.

MEMS. OF MINES AND MINERS.—"Verax," who writes respecting one of the notices in No. X., is informed that all the particulars there stated are substantially correct. It does not follow, because a person has not the superintendence of dividend mines, that he has no ability. Had "Verax" known the individual alluded to so well as the author of the papers, his remarks would not have been made, nor would the proprietors of the mines at which the gentleman is engineer have such implicit confidence. We presume that this will be a sufficient answer to "Verax," whose letter not having his name appended precludes its insertion, even had the animus displayed been less personal.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I am perfectly in accord with a shareholder from Gravesend, that we are not doing justice to any claims accruing from this ill-fated association. The directors, by their own conduct, have absolved us from all further claims. They offered, if the company would transfer their property in the works to them, that they would take the whole responsibility on their shoulders. The resolution was passed, and as gentlemen and men of honour they are bound by it, and I repeat emphatically that we are no longer bound by the deed of settlement. What have we to do with Sir Henry Huntley's debts to Mr. Duggan, and the directors' quarrel with him? This we know, that while in our service, Sir Henry Huntley expended all the money that was entrusted to him, sufficient it is for us to know that it is now bootless to enquire. Everything is now passed away, and all the tears and exclamations made in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace by distressed servants who have lost their all will not recall it. Had the directors only simply performed their duty to the shareholders last March, they would have convened a public meeting immediately on the arrival of Sir Henry Huntley in England, and there have requested him to afford the explanations which all were so desirous to hear. The time, however, is now gone by: Sir Henry Huntley takes no notice of the shareholders, who were so much to blame in reporting him, and we must now conclude that he is enjoying the fruits of his industry, acquired during his profitable stay in California. We have already, through mismanagement, both at home and abroad, lost nearly 100,000l., and I cannot conceive that any court of law will compel us to pay a penalty for the losses of others. We presume they were competent men: how they executed their trust past events have shown. Let us be content with our losses, and not endeavour in any way to retrieve that which has fallen to the lowest depths of the slough of Despond. Again I firmly reiterate, let us hear no more of contributions, nor any attempt further to extract money from our already impoverished pockets.—N. V.: Leamington, July 14.

WHEAL ADAMS.—In answer to "Inquirer," in your last Journal, relative to the work done at this mine, I may inform him that, in consequence of the men sinking the mine (the point referred to by him) having been taken away to cut down, and divide the shaft, they have not sunk more than 2 fms. through a good course of copper and lead ore; but the mine will be resumed in the course of the following week. If "Inquirer" were a shareholder, every reliable information would be rendered him at the office; but if his object be to prejudice the property, or his enquiry merely inquisitorial, he had better rest until sufficient time has been allowed the men to perform their work, which will make this property one of the best speculations in that part of the county. Mr. Ennor has inspected the mine, whose report confirms that of the captain, which would be published had it not been obtained by an adventurer for his private guidance, without whose sanction it cannot be used.—SHAREHOLDER: July 17.

"A Devonian."—The prices as marked in our List for the mines named may be taken as correct.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Having read a correspondent's remarks upon Mr. Binks's process for converting iron into steel, I took some trouble to read the specifications, and I come to the conclusion that Mr. Binks's process is patentable, if any of the dozen similar patents of Mr. Bessemer are so; but I make this assertion only conditionally, as I do not believe either of Mr. Bessemer's are valid, or that even in the event of either of them succeeding he could compel any person using it to pay him royalty. As to Mr. Binks's patent, I think it matters very little whether he blows in ammonia, cyanides, or any other compound of nitrogen, as the pneumatic process does not produce the close-textured steel required—the very effect of the process being to produce a honeycomb kind of metal. It, however, his object was to sell his patent, which I do not think likely, he has, in my opinion, done the worst thing he could do, by reading a paper upon it at an institution which has become notorious for permitting any person to blow his own trumpet as loudly as he pleases—the effect being increased by the announcement being called a scientific paper, and by its being read before a scientific body. The sooner, in my opinion, arrangements are made for regular courses of lectures (not by out-lets and candle-makers' travellers, and inventors of processes of questionable utility), calculated to instruct as well as advertise, if this latter be absolutely necessary, the sooner the institution will regain the position which, for a brief period and under judicious management, it occupied.—F. M.: July 15.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—"R." (New York) should obtain Truran's "Iron Manufacture of Great Britain."

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 18, 1857.

The enquiry into the RATING OF MINES, or the Rating of Royalties of Mines, has at last terminated. Having dragged its slow length along through two successive sessions of the late Parliament, and the first session of the present, the Committee will now proceed to lay their report before the House of Commons, accompanied by the vast mass of evidence that has been taken before them. So far their labours will have ceased, and the question will remain in abeyance until next session. The great mining body of this country must be content to allow their interests to be trifled with, as in the present state of uncertainty they necessarily must be, until, at least, another session of Parliament.

The report of the Select Committee will shortly be before the public, and until that appears we can only take into consideration one or two of the most salient points that have been suggested in the course of this protracted investigation.

The first point that is suggested is the basis of the enquiry itself. It clearly appears from the evidence that the selfishness of the farming and landed interest is at the bottom of the affair. That is clearly indicated from time to time by the mode of examination that has been adopted by those hon. Members who represent the agricultural interest, either for themselves, or as representatives of agricultural constituencies. For instance, our readers cannot fail to have observed that it has been usual to ask some such question as this—"Is it fair that the farmers should support the poor mining population?" The answer, of course, to this abstract question must be in the negative, for given the premise upon which the question is based, the conclusion is inevitable. But the premise conflicts with the general mass of evidence. It is true, we admit, that there are one or two exceptions; but can it be denied that the tenour of the evidence, as a whole, goes to prove incontrovertibly that the miner is an independent, self-relying man; that his means are considerably above the average, and that by means of the organisations at his disposal, and the circumstances in which he is placed, he is enabled to, and does, keep himself off the parish. Those hon. gentlemen, therefore, who blindly imagine that it is not fair that the farmers should support the poor mining population, may comfort themselves with the thought—cheering assurance, that so far from the farmers being injured in the way suggested, they are, on the contrary, positively benefited by the increased market for their produce, and the increased population around them; which, whether it consumes their particular produce or not, must be a source of profit to them; for every increase of population, by increasing the demand for food, must of necessity improve the position of the agricultural interest.

We may add the direct testimony of Mr. COTTEWELL, of Bath, who certainly, as surveyor for parish purposes, is willing to put upon mines as much as they can bear, even he states positively that there is a disposition on the part of the agriculturists to "string up" manufactories and manufacture to the rates to too high an extent. The innate selfishness of the agricultural interest, who for a series of years prospered on the decay of the country, has not yet departed. Failing protection, the country party, in its political decadence, endeavours unfairly to transfer their own just local burdens to the shoulders of their neighbours.

The next matter that is suggested by the evidence—more especially the valuable evidence of Mr. SCHNEIDER, M.P., Mr. PHAAR, late M.P. for Durham, and Mr. TAYLOR, of North Shields, mining engineer, and agent to the Duke of Northumberland—is, that rating is opposed to national policy. In the opinion of these gentlemen (all men of mark), a rate upon the produce of mines is, from the hazardous nature of the operations, and the fact that the increased development of mining is essential to the well being of the country, most impolitic. At the present moment, we find from the evidence, the cry of the Crown, in reference to the Exmoor property, is "Come over and help us by developing our mineral wealth. You will thus call into activity and well being not only a well-paid mining population, but around them will cluster and cling a large and improving agricultural population, who will soon make Exmoor blossom as the rose. Possibly you may expend thousands upon thousands of pounds in mining operations without return, but if once a beginning is made, such is the enterprise of the British miner, that he will not cease his operations until the existence or non-existence of mineral wealth has been conclusively ascertained. Come, then, we freely invite you to enter into this hazardous enterprise."

Assuming this invitation to be cordially responded to, as it has been in former times, the landed interest will as now try to shift the burden of the poor from the land, to which it naturally attaches, upon whom? Upon those very persons whose capital, skill, and strength have severally been expended in developing the natural resources of their property, and in enriching them far beyond their fondest hopes. Is it policy, then, on the part of the landed interest thus to try to fetter enterprise, which demands for its very existence the most ample and complete freedom, and in which their best interests are bound up? Is it policy on the part of the Government of this country to sanction a selfish attempt still further to cramp the energies and bind the hands of those who are engaged in the maintenance of our national position, by the increased development of our mineral wealth?

Two questions of great moment in connection with Joint-Stock Banks, and of immense public interest, are now much discussed in City circles. They are—First, whether persons depositing money "at call" with joint-stock banks are liable, or otherwise, for the liabilities of the bank? And secondly, whether or not it is a departure from law, and a violation of their charter, for a bank to trade on borrowed capital, irrespective of the sum named as capital in the Act of Incorporation? A pamphlet on this subject has just appeared, from the pen of Mr. F. W. STEVENS, a sworn broker, in the City. He contends that as respects the first case the depositor is liable, and that the banks act illegally in the second. To the one we demur, and in doing so we express a very general opinion; but we are disposed to concur with this gentleman on the latter point. The depositor does not participate in the profits of the bank; he merely lends his money for a specific rate of interest, with the option of calling for it on prescribed terms; and if the bank proprietors did not receive one shilling dividend he would have the interest agreed upon, while, on the other hand, if the shareholders divided 20 or 25 per cent. he would still only have his 5 or 6 per cent., or whatever other rate had been determined. Each loan or deposit becomes a separate agreement, and terminates the moment the lender chooses to withdraw his money. We cannot, therefore, in any way see how a depositor can be regarded as a partner, or liable in the slightest

degree for the debts and liabilities of the establishment with which he has temporary business transaction. Mr. STEVENS contends that "those who participate in the earnings of united capitals are partners to all its profits and losses." This no doubt would be so if the depositor became "united" with the bank, but we think we have shown clearly that the deposit money cannot be considered in the light which this gentleman seems to regard it.

In the second case, we approve the arguments used by the writer, and admit that the practice of depositing money "at call" is quite a mania, and diverts the floating capital of the country from its usual channels of occupation. It has sprung up within these last few years, and is now carried to such an immense extent that it would be well for the Legislature to consider the subject; for if it be determined that the practice is illegal, the panic which would result by the withdrawal of the deposits would be perfectly awful; in fact, the joint-stock banks could not pay the whole amount if suddenly called upon, and the whole would be compelled to stop payment. The amount of money deposited in this way is about 45,000,000*l.*, and where would means be found to meet a sudden requirement for the redemption of this gigantic sum into the hands of the depositors?

The view which is generally taken of this question is, that when a joint-stock bank is established, it applies for a charter, or Act of Incorporation, in which the capital is set forth at 1,000,000*l.*, or any other sum, of which one-half, or a quarter, is at once called up, and the establishment proceeds to business; the true province being to trade with customers' money, or drawing accounts, backed by the subscribed capital; therefore that they step beyond their license when they trade with unlimited and borrowed capital, which the deposits "at call" represent. The paid-up capital of all the joint-stock banks that borrow money "at call" is put down at 2,700,000*l.*, and the borrowed capital "at call" at 45,000,000*l.* The proprietors of the subscribed capital receive annually in the shape of profits, from which income-tax is deducted, about 270,000*l.*, while the proprietors of the deposited or borrowed capital are recipients of interest to the extent of about 2,500,000*l.*, from which no income tax is deducted. "I therefore submit," says Mr. STEVENS, "that with a paid-up capital of only 2,700,000*l.*, it is dangerous to the State, dangerous to the public, and contrary to the terms upon which the license to trade is granted, that they should be allowed to borrow an unlimited amount of capital, which has already reached the frightful figure of 45,000,000*l.*—all, all borrowed capital, which may be wanted in a day."

It does certainly become a very serious question whether this state of things is justifiable, or can be continued—whether it is legal to borrow capital without the approval of the shareholders, or without going to Parliament, or without a fresh license to trade with extra capital; and whether the shareholders are liable for these millions worked in their name? "These are questions," remarks Mr. STEVENS, "that require reflection;" and we are quite ready to admit the equity of his reasoning, when he contends that if it be legal for one joint-stock corporation to borrow money "at call" it is equally so for another; and, consequently, there is no reason why railway and other companies should not adopt a similar course to that pursued by the joint-stock banks. The present practice is represented by the writer as a "delusion and quackery," which the first storm may sweep away. If any sudden calamity—a war near home—may, if the Bank of England only reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent., would not the whole of this be withdrawn at once? Here is the rub—the growth of three years of this new "mania" cannot be settled in a day. At the first fright would not all rush for their money? Would not all the joint-stock banks stop at once? For, however prudently managed, it would be beyond control. There are but 19,000,000*l.* of notes in circulation. God forbid a panic should come; but if it did, the world would see the greatest calamity that ever yet happened to this country; hence, I say, the whole thing is fraught with danger to the State and to society at large.

In connection with this question of deposits "at call," it is important to direct attention to the bill now before the House of Commons, brought in by Mr. LOWE, and already read a second time, in reference to Joint-Stock Banks. Meetings on the subject have been held by persons interested in the matter, one of which took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, when it was stated that Mr. LOWE had assured a deputation of bankers which called on him respecting this measure that it did not, and was not intended to, apply to joint-stock banks established prior to "PHELPS' Act," unless they should apply for registration under it, but power to do so would be given in the bill. The 14th section of this measure declares, that "Seven or more persons associated for the purpose of banking may, by complying with the requisitions of the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts, 1856, 1857, in respect of registration, register themselves as a company other than a limited company; subject to this condition, that the shares into which the capital of the company is divided shall not be of less amount than 100*l.* each." The effect of this is, that any seven persons who subscribe, but need not at once pay, for seven shares of 100*l.* may establish a bank with this nominal, or subscribed, capital of 700*l.*, of which one-half, or 350*l.*, will, perhaps, constitute the paid-up capital.

With this they may at once proceed to take deposits "at call," and accumulate capital to a large amount, although the security for the punctual repayment of such deposits "at call" will, perhaps, be solely the nominal subscription of 700*l.* This is truly "banking made easy," and if the bill becomes law there is no means of predicting the limit to which ruin and misery may not be carried into the families of the general public, who may have confidence in this system of depositing money "at call." The little pamphlet of Mr. STEVENS is most opportune, and no doubt will be the herald of many brochures on this important question. By the existing law, no bank can be established with a capital less than 100,000*l.*, of which one-half must be paid-up before business can commence. It seems difficult beyond measure to understand the object of introducing such clauses, or in any way interfering with the present law on banking, so as to give such extraordinary facilities for fraud and misrepresentation being practised on the public. From what has recently occurred, it might fairly have been supposed that the Government would have proposed measures for the restriction, rather than the expansion, of banking operations.

We are truly surprised to learn that notice of trial, in the action of "GRAVES v. WREY and another," has been withdrawn. It was fixed for Tuesday last, at Chelmsford, and consequently is now thrown over until the Spring Assizes, in March, unless both parties assent to the removal of the venue to London. It was this investigation by a jury which was to determine the truth or fallacy of the charges made by the plaintiff, in respect to property belonging to the defendant, to which we alluded on two occasions lately. We refrained from mentioning names when we heard it was to be a matter for prompt legal decision, but we are now compelled, in justice to ourselves, to show that the matter was not a myth, or a mere story of our own coining. Indeed, if we had given circulation to the full force of the charges openly made, much stronger terms might have been used. Why the action is abandoned we are quite at a loss to determine—for abandonment we must consider it—when such effort, professedly, was made to institute proceedings in time to save the long vacation; and yet, withdrawal of notice of trial on the very eve of the day appointed. It is not for us, in fact, to find a reason for the plaintiff, but we presume the defendants will require to know why charges are made, and then withdrawn in such a peculiar manner.

We repeat the story as far as we know it. Mr. WREY is the proprietor of land in the parish of Woolsey, near Wells, Somerset, which he agrees to sell to a Mr. CRAWFORD and two others for a stipulated sum; 1000*l.* deposit was paid by the purchasers, who undertake to pay over a further sum of 3000*l.* in June, 1857, and 3000*l.* in Jan., 1858, together with 8000*l.* in shares in a company formed, or proposed to be formed, by these three gentlemen, under the denomination of the "Little Down and Ebbor Rocks Mineral Mining Company;" but possession, or even the power to work in any way, was to be withheld from the purchasers until the full amount was received by the vendor. Times being unpropitious for public companies, the purchasers, through Mr. CRAWFORD, entered into negotiations with Mr. GRAVES for the payment, by him, of the 3000*l.* coming due in June. He visited the property, and expressed himself satisfied, but subsequently called in the advice of Mr. EDDY, of Grassington, who professionally inspected the ground, and reported, as we are assured, that the forebears of the adit, which displayed rich iron ore, was fictitious—in fact, that the mine was "lined," as it is technically termed. Hence, the indignation of Mr. GRAVES, and his action for the recovery of expenses incurred in visiting a property under circumstances of misrepresentation. Immediately on this being made known to the proprietor (Mr. WREY), he asked for the recommendation of some efficient miner by the Museum of Practical Geology, who named two—at least, so we hear—and one was selected who, it is said, gives a statement directly adverse to that said to be made by Mr. EDDY. We have not heard the name of the gentleman

recommended by the Museum of Practical Geology; but a legal investigation would have brought all forward in their proper persons. We presume it will not rest where it is, for the Little Down Company's position may be seriously compromised. The reports in the prospectus, on the faith of which we are assured the purchase was effected, are by Mr. ROBERT ETHERIDGE, and Messrs. GEO. C. ASHMEAD, of Bristol, while the assays of the ores were made by Mr. THOS. J. PEARSE and Mr. JOHN W. PERKINS. A question as to the title of the estate has likewise been mooted, we hear, but this is a matter between the purchasers and vendor, and has nothing to do with the action, GRAVES v. WREY.

The present position of the NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY demands the serious attention of the shareholders, especially as the changes now making in its constitution and the management may either be productive of good or evil to the future prospects of nearly 1100 shareholders. Many of our readers who are interested as proprietors are probably not aware of the exact circumstances in the history of this company: therefore, to them the following salient points will be acceptable.

The company was founded in Scotland in the year 1839, as an "Investment and Loan Society," the funds raised for capital, 50,000*l.* (afterwards increased to the present amount, 188,676*l.*), being dispatched to Australia for purchase of properties, which subsequently became depreciated in value, owing to the rotten state of colonial affairs generally; and about the year 1848 this company had lost upwards of 40,000*l.* of the original capital. This loss was accompanied by another, of like extent, upon the Kawan Copper Mine, from which the Scotch management had anticipated great returns. Thus, in 1852, the company was almost insolvent, and the mine not efficiently tried, although offering every inducement to re-work it by the quantity of ore raised. In this ruinous state, when the property was marketably valueless, and the debts were upwards of 20,000*l.*, the gold discoveries became notorious, and infused an unhealthy love of speculation into the breasts of many persons.

At this juncture (1852), the business of the company was transferred to London, the highly respectable firm of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS having undertaken to extricate its affairs from the difficulties surrounding it, at the request of the Scotch management, whose executive officials, the "cashiers," were rewarded with 5000*l.* for their 12 years' services. The friends of Messrs. TAYLOR having raised new capital, the Kawan Mine was again tried, with all the scientific ability and practical energy necessary and calculated to ensure success; but the ore so productive in the upper level failed in the 34 fm. level, and the works were closed, leaving a heavy expenditure upon this branch, with other evidence to testify that the instructions of the shareholders had been effectually carried out. Concurrent with this ill-luck, the agricultural properties were yielding large returns: 12,000*l.* had been invested in a new sheep run, and in the four years ending 1856 of Messrs. TAYLOR's management the company has been relieved of all pecuniary difficulties: 26,000*l.* have been divided out of 44,000*l.* profits, realised from the pastoral stations, and as far as human judgment is capable of forming an opinion, the company is placed in a prosperous and healthy condition.

In the face of this happy resuscitation, a committee of investigation was appointed to enquire into the affairs at the annual general meeting, which consisted of a few shareholders (perhaps one-fifth of the proprietary), and the report resulting from their labours was adopted by a similarly-attended meeting, held on June 29. This document, with a series of accounts, prepared by a public accountant, failed to substantiate any single instance of neglect or mismanagement on the part of the executive. The whole matter appeared to be garbled abstracts from reports previously issued by the company, twisted and turned to bear an unfavourable aspect. The new matter introduced by the public accountant can have no other than a detrimental influence upon the interests of the company; in fact, if the meetings had been attended by a respectable number of shareholders, such proceedings would have been frustrated, and the shareholders would not now have to regret the resignation of the eminent managers, Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, whose feelings of self-respect could no longer be exposed to such taunts and observations as were usually dealt in by a few malcontents at these meetings. This course was taken by two of the old directors, and at the meeting held on Monday last Mr. P. D. HADDOX announced his resignation, stating that "he could not, consistently with his own self-respect, sit at a board with gentlemen who had acted as the committee of investigation, three of whom had been elected upon the new management." In this sentiment we completely concur. The future management of the business is to be vested in a board of not exceeding six directors and a secretary, and the shareholders are reminded that the adoption of the committee of investigation's report pledges them to conduct the business upon very economical terms—say, 3000*l.* for allowance to directors, 300*l.* for salary of the secretary, 50*l.* for office rent, and a small allowance for a clerk. This recommendation is dwelt upon particularly, as the principal feature in the same report was the suggestion of removing the managers, to economise the expenses of the London offices, which for the past year were 873*l.* 10*s.*, including all salaries, costs, gas, and rent of offices. This amount is very little in excess of that proposed to be expended by the present management, and to lose the benefit and guarantee of such services as those of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS for so paltry a thing appears to us not only contemptible in the extreme, but likely to damage the concern materially. If public companies are to treat their managers in the way in which this company has done, we must bid adieu to that security which is so necessary to their welfare. We shall in our next Journal refer to the new deed, to be discussed at the meeting to be held at the London Tavern on Monday, July 27, at which it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance of shareholders, if they wish to protect their own interests.

We have observed that shares in many mines which some years since were in great repute and demand have latterly been quoted at uncommonly low prices. We have recently been through various important parts of the mining districts, and really do not feel surprised at this being the case. In many instances we have witnessed fine properties, with full and efficient plants, at a standstill, or next to it, owing to certain of the shareholders not paying their necessary calls: this we find to be the cause of depression in the majority of cases; in others, the falling off in the productiveness of the mines themselves has created a kind of panic, and shares have consequently suffered considerable depreciation. In others, again, nothing could be discovered to cause a decline in value but bare rumour, or the caprice of fashion in respect to neighbourhoods. Even mines in good localities, and paying handsome dividends, have remotely and indirectly suffered from all these circumstances combined, seeing the distaste and disrepute mining generally is brought into by such unworthy reasons. Let us well consider these evils, trace them to their sources, and try if we cannot discover and suggest a remedy for such serious and ruinous losses as are frequently suffered by the unwary. The more we enquire the more we are convinced that all who are concerned in bringing out new mines are to blame. If a person be fortunate enough to make a "discovery" of some moment, and induce a party who have a sufficiency of capital to work it to join in the speculation, and the property yields anything like prosperous results, both the person who introduced it and the proprietors run half mad over their good fortune, secure and monopolise the grants of every inch of ground for miles on every side, in the vain hope of finding the same vein continuing to an indefinite extent, or of detecting parallel lodes of equal or superior value; hence the north, east, south, west, consolidated, or extensions of certain mines.

Now, when such discoveries as alluded to are at first made, the proprietors and public jump too readily at conclusions, before considering the expenses absolutely necessary to bring such properties, though really splendid, into regular working, and a dividend state. The sale of a few score tons of ore raised near the surface probably causes a sudden and great rise in the value of shares, and by excitement they are forced into a fictitious value, at which period the wary sell out, not unfrequently realising handsome sums by their speculations. The fortunate holders, too, of such glittering schemes are easily induced, by their apparent good luck, to rush inconsiderately into the new projects emanating and based upon "the discovery," without considering whether they have the means to carry out the same, though they may have, and probably had, the ability to work the one, had they been contented with that only. It is a certain rule in every branch of commercial pursuit, as in nature, that where undue excitement has existed reaction must follow. This species of property is peculiarly liable to such; if, and the chances are greatly in favour of such a supposition, the "discovery" requires more money than at first supposed to develop the mine and erect the necessary machinery, the circumstances of some, and the loose money of others devoted to such pursuits, become exhausted, and they cannot sell at the high quotations before rapping in the market, some of the extensions or excursions must

suffer, or the discovery must decline in price, to force sales, as all cannot be supported, the calls being heavy, and the market overstocked.

These we find to be the causes of extreme depression, in numerous instances even to the extent of less than the value of the plant and machinery. We would caution projectors as well as proprietors, under such circumstances, to work one property well at first. The axiom, "Do not put all your eggs into one basket" is all very well, but we advise an equally correct and current adage, "Do not put too many eggs under one hen." It may be depended on this has been the cause of failures and disappointments without number; we could point to fifty such at least, all of which were at first fair, legitimate, *bona fide*, well conceived and arranged schemes, until many of the adventurers became trammelled by the extensions, and too many fresh drains on their capital, when, like railways or any other projects, the parent scheme must suffer. The fluctuation in produce influencing prices so seriously as it does, is entirely owing to the inexperience or want of faith in the proprietor. If the former, he is sure to be the prey of some person who has more discernment, and knows well, when a mine is once opened out, machinery erected, and in working order, there is a probability of something remunerative being at hand; if the latter, developing a mine is a work of time as well as cost. It is remembered, developing a mine is a work of time as well as cost. It is remembered, the adventurer is certain to sacrifice his property by the persuasions and reports so industriously circulated, to "promote and create business on 'Change.'" Before parting with his property, let him be well advised, as many repent when too late that they have come to too sudden a decision. Examples beyond number may be adduced of both these deductions; proofs of them abound, are of daily occurrence, and should be carefully noticed by investors, who should also beware of the "rigging the market" by brokers, such properties being peculiarly liable to this proceeding, and we regret to say some few are found to be base enough to practise it.

The last proposition we advanced as the cause of depression,—the effects of rumour and fashion, is the more fatal or beneficial, as the case may be; they act both ways, and that to a fearful extent. Let any one reflect for a moment, go into the share-market, and listen to the remarks of dealers in such stocks. "Oh!" they cry, "it will never make any anything out, the neighbourhood is bad." All neighbourhoods were bad before the mines were discovered, and all localities have their fashions. Redruth has been at times in no great repute; St. Agnes has known reverses, Wheal Buller was abandoned, Pedn-an-drea discontinued, Bassett poor, Tolgus said to be worked out. Devonshire was supposed to be barren of minerals until Wheal Friendship, the Devon Consols, and others dispelled the delusion. St. Just was neglected, Botallack suspended, and mining there almost at a standstill,—what is it now, and what has it been? Wheal Vor we see was abandoned unworthily; and it is said by many had East Wheal Rose been judiciously and fairly wrought, it would by no means be now in its decadence; the cupidity of the former proprietors not admitting of a sufficient expenditure for discovery.

On the other hand, if a mine cut rich in what is termed a good locality, shares are trumpeted off by the same parties to an enormous price, and the mine valued at a fabulous sum. Extremes should be avoided, circumspection adopted; as, if mining property be fairly looked at by experienced judges, it may be valued as correctly as any other floating or speculative property; far more so than corn, oil, wine, rye, or even railway or funded stocks.

It is much to be regretted these causes are permitted to influence these interests so seriously as they do. If speculators would take our advice—they may depend we offer it in all honesty, and they may rely we have considerable experience—we would recommend those who are in arrears of call (if they be in a position to do so) by all means to pay up; nothing can be more suicidal policy than to peril their properties by letting them languish and labour under this evil. To those who are timid from the fluctuations in the prices of metals, or from the variations in the mines themselves, we say—have confidence and hope.

If we mistake not, and our advice above be taken, few will have cause to regret it. Symptoms of returning prosperity for mining are unmistakably presenting themselves; the trade in metals is sound, its basis is secure and everlasting. The mines (*bona fide* ones) are looking well in the majority of cases in which they are properly managed and efficiently developed; and, as a great national interest, are in a more flourishing condition than any other calling. The Dividend List is gradually increasing, and will increase—confidence being established; and if many of the young mines now crippled could but be restored to vigour by determination on the part of their proprietors, there would be far less despondency in the mass, the greater part of which would be resuscitated by the force of successful example, or be probably wholly abandoned.

These remarks will, and are intended to, apply as well to Wales, Ireland, Cumberland, &c., as to Devon or Cornwall. The complaint is wide spread, the cure should be as widely diffused. We firmly believe the remedy is, as we have endeavoured to show, only to be found in determination, confidence, and cash.

The *James Baines*, merchant ship, has come in from Australia, having left Melbourne on April 26, which is just eleven days subsequent to the departure of the overland mail, which reached this country at the beginning of June. An event of much political, and indeed general import had occurred in the intervening period—the adoption of a resolution by the Legislature, by a large majority, expressive of want of confidence in the O'SHANNASSY administration. It will be remembered that the House re-assembled on April 15, after the Easter recess, and Mr. O'SHANNASSY was then expected to give a programme of the intention and views of his Government on all matters connected with the policy and interests of the colony. Our correspondent's date is April 25. We are, however, without details as to the motive, or the cause which led to the marked displeasure of the Legislature to the O'SHANNASSY cabinet, which was proposed by Mr. FELLOWES, and carried by 39 to 14. We were aware, and mentioned on a former occasion, that much opposition would be given to the new Liberal Government, but we were not prepared for so sudden or so marked a declaration of dissent to the views of the Ministers, therefore wait with much interest for the next advices from the colony, which, it is expected, will not reach this country until the beginning of August. On tendering his resignation, Mr. O'SHANNASSY suggested to the Governor that Mr. FELLOWES, as mover of the vote, should be sent for, but Sir HENRY BARKLY declined, and proposed to Mr. McCULLOCK to form an administration. Mr. HAINES had also been sent for, but whether to join Mr. McCULLOCK, or to act independently, does not appear. Mr. HAINES, however, was equally under the ban of the House, as his ministry had been upset by a similar resolution; therefore, it is not probable he would again take the reins of Government. Mr. O'SHANNASSY, in addressing the Chamber on April 24, said, "I have also the liberty to state that his Excellency, the Governor, has intimated to me that his confidence in the ministry of which I had the honour to be the head remains unchanged."

Mr. McCULLOCK is ex-President of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the most influential body in Victoria, and is known to possess most liberal views on all points connected with the progress of the colony, and the development of her vast resources by means of railway expansion, and all other methods of rapid and economical intercourse. It was the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce which expressed itself so firmly and promptly against the proposed establishment of a national bank, and which expression of public opinion led to the immediate abandonment of the project. This community likewise declared its non-concurrence with the suggestion of Government interference in the construction of railways; therefore, the general policy of Mr. McCULLOCK may be gathered in a great measure from these facts. Both the Irish and the Roman Catholic parties were expected to support Mr. O'SHANNASSY's Government strenuously, therefore the defeat of his administration is regarded as a triumph of the Protestant portion of the colonists; but whether this expression of the Legislature is a fair indication of the sympathy of the community on party politics we have yet to learn. Hitherto, what is termed the Irish party has been making great way in the affairs of the colony, and hence the accession to power of Mr. O'SHANNASSY and Mr. DOFFY. Many colonists consider that it was the introduction of the latter gentleman into the Cabinet which led to the combination to overthrow the Ministry.

Being on the subject of Australian matters, we may here mention that the chief object of the amalgamation of the European and Australian, and the Royal (West India) Mail Steam Companies is, that a change of route should be made, by substituting Panama for Suez, and thereby making the Sydney colonists the recipients of the direct communication, instead of those of Victoria. The Chairman distinctly stated he "had authority for saying if they could prove Panama the best route the line should go that way." It is not likely that the colonists of Victoria will quietly permit the alteration, especially as under the amalgamation a mail might

be conveyed by each route once a month, consequently giving two instead of one mail per month—*via* Suez to Melbourne, as at present, by the vessels of the former company, and *via* Panama to Sydney by the latter. By this arrangement there would be two mails per month from and to our Australian colonies, and Sydney would thus obtain that which the colony has long desired—a direct postal communication with the mother country, without the intervention of her sister colony of Victoria. The priority of information obtained by Melbourne has always been a source of annoyance and jealousy to the merchants and residents of Sydney, but each colony would be thus on an equal footing in this respect. The bags, *via* Panama, would go direct to Sydney, and the letters for Melbourne and elsewhere in the adjoining colony would be forwarded by local steamers; while the bags *via* Suez, would go as usual to Melbourne direct, and thence to Sydney and elsewhere. This, no doubt, is the ground of the rumour of alteration of route to which we alluded last week. The combination of these associations will establish a formidable rival to the Peninsular and Oriental Company; for, no doubt, intercourse with our East Indian possessions is contemplated under the new arrangement. Indeed, it was intended, we believe, by the European and Australian Company to establish packets between Ceylon, Calcutta, and it is not probable that their plans will be abandoned, but rather facilitated and expedited by the present junction of interest with the Royal Mail (West India) Steam Company. The public will necessarily gain by the competition, not only in a reduction of the present rate of charges, but by the establishment of means of frequent intercourse between Great Britain and our East Indian and Australian dependencies. The arrivals of gold from Australia during the week amount to 462,688*l.*, the *James Baines* having brought 241,256*l.*, and the *Francis Henty* and *Rosburgh Castle* 221,432*l.* between them. The *Indomitable* is expected hourly with a further large amount. The next overland mail it is thought will bring advices that gold to the value of nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling is on its way to Great Britain.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

JULY 16.—The standard has shown a slight tendency to recovery in the last two or three weeks. Its lowest point was on June 18, when ore copper was at 85*l.* 9*s.* per ton; on the 25th it was 87*l.* 18*s.*; on July 2, 88*l.* 8*s.*; and on July 9, 88*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* This tendency to rise, however slight, appears to controvert the opinion of certain persons who think there will be a further fall in the price of fine copper. The supposition would be more probable if we saw the standard still declining. It is now very low, having been at the sale, July 9, 128*l.* 6*s.*, when the produce was 6*½*. But although the decline has been great in the last two or three months, the standard is not yet so low as it was this time twelve months, when the price of cake copper was less than it is now—viz. 107*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The difference in prices at the two periods will be seen by the following figures:

	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.	Cake copper.
July 10, 1856	£122 0	7 ¼	40 1 0	£83 17	£107 10
July 9, 1867	128 6	6 ½	62 6 6	88 12	117 0

The above standards and produces show a difference of nearly 7*s.* per ton of ore in favour of the sale this year, July 9. Consequently, it can scarcely be expected that the smelters will lower fine copper to 107*l.* 10*s.*, the price it was in July last year, unless they lower the price of ores to the same degree as they did last year; and the fact that the standard has been rising a little during the last two or three weeks, rather indicates that fine copper will shortly rise than that it will fall. It is true there are, sometimes, some very incompressible movements on the part of the smelters, who have the power to fix the prices both to the miners and to the consumers, and who, to serve their own interests, sometimes act contrary to all the previous indications of the course of trade and prices. A fall, therefore, may take place in fine copper, though there are several probabilities to the contrary at the present time.

In the Mining Market a few dividend shares have been selling at the reduced prices which have been quoted of late. A few Bassets have changed hands at about 235*l.* to 240*l.*; the ends are still producing a good many tons per fm., but it is supposed that, with the present standard, the rate of dividends can scarcely be supported. The price of shares is low, and some persons think they are now a good speculation. South Frances, from 285*l.* to 290*l.*; the prospects appear to be good in the western part of the mine. Clifford shares have lately fallen very much, chiefly through an apprehension of the effects of the water rising in Consols. Alfred Consols is looking well, and shares have lately advanced. West Setons are firmly held, and the mine is looking so well that prices are maintained at about 300*l.* Grambler and St. Aubyn is believed to have good prospects, and one would suppose that shares would be higher. At North Pool, a large balance against the mine having accumulated, a call of 10*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per share has been made to pay it off; the mine is poor at present, although there are prospects of improvement. Some shares have changed hands in South Carn Bren, in consequence of the deep adit cross-cut approaching near the lode. Boiling Well is looking promising for a good mine at several points. Angarrack Consols has some promising points, and ought to be vigorously prosecuted. East Falmouth has declared the first dividend, of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, leaving about 400*l.* balance; the mine has done very well, the works having been actively pushed forward. At Wheal Victoria meeting a call of 3*s.* per share was made; the mine is at present poor, and yet the lodes seem worthy of further exploration. East Bassett shares have somewhat advanced. Tolvadden shares have sold at from 9*l.* to 10*l.*, which is a very high price, considering the present state of the mine, and the probable liabilities. Pedra-an-drea is stated to be looking rather better. Cargoll is looking well, and shares are at about 15*l.*

At the Cornwall Quarter Sessions, application was made on behalf of the Great Wheal Busy Mining Company for license to erect a powder magazine, and keep powder in large quantities, on Hallenbeagle Common. The managing agent, Capt. Pascoe, stated that there are now about 300 persons employed on Great Wheal Busy, and they are increasing the number every week. They now use about 7 cwts. of gunpowder per week, and, as they are about to work Old Hallenbeagle in connection with Great Wheal Busy, they proposed to erect a magazine on a high hill, the safest spot on the whole property. Capt. Pascoe said, when the two mines were worked in connection the consumption of powder would be about 6 tons per month; and they wanted license to erect a magazine in which to keep 18 tons, or 3 months' stock. The Court seemed surprised at the large quantity of powder required in extensive mining operations. Mr. Shilson, who appeared to oppose the application, said if 18 tons exploded it would shake the whole county. Ultimately, the Court granted license to erect a magazine to hold one month's consumption—six tons.

Mr. Warrington Smyth examined the pupils of the Mining School at Truro, at the close of the second session of that institution; and, from the number of subjects and studies in which the examination was conducted, and the satisfactory answers sent in to the examination papers, it would appear that the pupils are making good progress, and that they can scarcely thus be tutored in science without beneficial results. The application of science to practice has also been made the more evident to them by means of visits to some of the principal mines in the county; the pupils having made 30 visits to mines during the two years they have been under instruction, and having had dialling taught them in the survey of Wheal Jane, near Truro, where each pupil was taught to keep his own field notes, and make his plans from them. A great deal of prejudice has existed against the school, and still does exist with some persons, who think it is an inefficient institution, that it ought to be located in some busy mining district, and that the instruction should be cheaper, and more generally available to miners. It is easy to urge such objections, but there are difficulties in the way of rendering the institution at once all that could be desired; and no one but a very prejudiced person can doubt that it is now affording a very useful class of education, applicable to mining pursuits, which kind of education was not before imparted in the county. If, therefore, the promoters of the institution will persevere, they may find that the school will yet outlive prejudice, and, perhaps, become a kind of centre, which shall give rise to district institutions for the instruction of the working miners when they are "out of core."

Prince Napoleon was in Cornwall last week, having landed at Falmouth from a French war-steamer. He and his suite breakfasted at Trevine, the seat of Mr. Michael Williams, M.P.; after which they were shown Mr. Williams's splendid collection of minerals, and they then went, accompanied by Mr. Williams, to the United Mines, where the Prince viewed with great interest the working of the extensive machinery, and the man-engine. The Prince, with eight or nine scientific gentlemen from France, also visited Doleahol Mine, one of the oldest in the county, and spent about two hours in looking at the surface works and machinery, the Prince making himself very agreeable, and asking numerous questions. The party

afterwards went to St. Ives, to embark on board a steamer. It was understood they were going to the Manchester Exhibition.

The Cornwall Railway proprietors have held a special meeting for creating 15,000 new shares of 20*l.* each, in lieu of shares cancelled through non-payment of calls. They have done this under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and interest will be guaranteed on the new shares by the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and South Devon Companies, not to exceed 5 per cent. The directors expect readily to raise 300,000*l.* under this guarantee, and they state that amount will be sufficient to complete the line from Plymouth to Truro, and then they will have capital remaining to go on to Falmouth. The autumn of 1863 is talked of as the time when the line will be opened from Plymouth to Truro; but that will depend upon the completion of the Albert-bridge at Saltash—an immense undertaking, such as Mr. Brunel delights in. The works of one-half of the span, weighing 1000 tons, are now completed, and ready to be floated off on pontoons, and must then be raised to the intended position by hydraulic machinery.

The agricultural interest of Cornwall is, at present, in a very flourishing condition; nobody is doing better than the farmers. Beef and mutton command high prices; the corn markets are still good, although prices have somewhat declined; and wool continues in great demand. The prospects of the harvest are excellent. The wheat has a most promising appearance, and barley and oats are also likely to be a good crop. Some hay has been damaged, but not any great quantity. The mangolds are looking very fine, but the turnips have, in many places, been cut off by the fly. In the west of the county, the potatoes are, in some places, much diseased; but in the east they are generally healthy. On the whole, the agricultural industry of the county was never more prosperous.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JULY 16.—There was nothing remarkable in the quarterly meetings, which terminated on Saturday. The rates, as most people expected, were unaltered. The gathering of the trade, however, afforded sufficient evidence of the confidence which is justly entertained of its future prospects, which were considered highly satisfactory. The mills and forges in Yorkshire are very well employed, and we have heard of numerous large orders having been given out since quarter-day. There appears to be a good demand both for home and foreign consumption. The Welsh houses are reported to be not so fully employed, the demand for rails not being so active; there is a good enquiry in Wales for other descriptions of iron. The Coal Trade is somewhat better than it was, and prices are firmer. The dispute with the coal owners and the South Yorkshire Railway Company has occasioned much inconvenience as well as loss to both parties, for whilst the colliers have been idle, the railway company's receipts have gone down materially.

The Messrs. Smith, Car, and Smith, of Sheffield, whose colliery is situated on the line of the South Yorkshire Railway, have reached the Silstone bed of coal on Saturday. The bed is 240 yards from the surface, the seam 6 ft thick, and the coal of first-rate quality. They will be enabled to produce an extensive quantity of coal in a short time. Five years have elapsed since they commenced to win it.

A meeting of the North Derbyshire Mining Company was held at the Chataworth Hotel, on Monday, for the purpose of determining whether Calver Sough Mine should be worked in conjunction with Wren Park. Mr. Conell, of Baslow, the Vice-Chairman, occupied the chair, in the absence of Sir Joseph Paxton. There was a numerous attendance of shareholders. The secretary, Mr. Fairburn, of Sheffield, read the minutes of the previous meetings of the committee, which (with the exception of one clause) were confirmed. The Chairman stated, that as the additional capital, 2000*l.*, had been raised to work the Wren Park Mine, they could not expend any portion of it on Calver Sough without the sanction of the shareholders. The expenditure on Wren Park, as it was developed, would be considerable, and both mines could be worked to advantage, inasmuch as the pumping at Wren Park would relieve the water at Calver Sough. Mr. Bentley, the agent of the mine, gave a long statement of the work which had been done, and the vexatious delays which had obstructed the repairs to the pumping machinery. He said they had met with several disappointments. First they were delayed several weeks in obtaining the necessary castings from the Queen's Foundry, at Sheffield. Then there was the time necessary for putting down 30 fms. of pumps, which was a very tedious job, before they could unwater the mine. After pumping 15 days, they succeeded in unwatering the mine. The company have 1450*l.* at the bankers. It was agreed to clear out the old water level at Calver Sough, and the committee were empowered to purchase a steam-engine whenever they should see a fitting opportunity. It was calculated that working expenses, weekly, at Wren Park, would be about 25*l.*

A meeting of the Brightside Company was held on Friday, when a dividend of 2*s.* per share was declared.

A meeting of the Stoney Way Mining Company was held at Chesterfield, on Wednesday, when the preliminary arrangements were made for working the mine. All the shares are subscribed, and the company are sanguine of good results.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 16.—The question of the rating of mines is just now occasioning some interest among the proprietors here, and the arguments for and against the rate occupy considerable attention. With very few exceptions, the opinion of men best qualified to judge of its effects is most decidedly opposed to the levying of the rate. The evidence which has been already adduced before the committee is considered to prove, beyond a doubt, that a rate would be injurious to the interests of miners, and could not be attended with anything like commensurate advantages to any other class. Moreover, when the very friends of the proposed alteration seem undecided, and express conflicting opinions on the subject, it is only reasonable to suppose that it cannot be so beneficial a scheme as a few have endeavoured to represent. The value of the evidence, if it has any value at all, is conceived to lie in the fact that it bears against the rate, and, such being the case, it would certainly be an injustice to establish it.

The quarterly meetings of the ironmasters at Birmingham, &c., have resulted in imparting an extra degree of firmness to our markets here. Although the advance of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on iron demanded was not acceded to, still the fact of its being asked for may be deemed to prove that the market is in a healthy position, and the state of the trade satisfactory. Such, in truth, is the case. The large houses are full of orders, and for pig-iron especially a good demand is now experienced. Bars and rails are not quite so active as they were a few weeks ago, although nothing like slackness exists at present. The furnaces and mills are fully employed in the large producing districts. The memorial to Government against the proposed plan for the establishment of iron works in British India, with a fixed rate of interest guaranteed on the capital, has been extensively signed in the Principality, and forcible reasons are urged against it. The measure, if carried out, will, it is feared, lessen the value of property at home materially, and, by exposing the mineral trade to an undue competition, the confidence of the very men whose enterprise has brought it to its present firm position will be weakened.

The iron trade at Merthyr and the surrounding works, though not seriously altered in position since we last wrote, appears at present to be under some little depression. Orders, however, are still plentiful, and the hands are more fully employed than has been the case for several years past. This remark, indeed, applies to the whole position of the trade throughout the district, and the transactions during the past few months have been unusually extensive. This healthy activity may be reasonably expected to continue, as there appears to be no immediate probability of a cessation of the demand for some time to come. In anticipation of this, the large works around Merthyr are receiving several important additions. At Cyfarthfa, for example, a new mill is in process of erection, and new and improved apparatus are being provided in several other establishments.

At Dowlais, also, an enormous engine and rolling-mill are now in course of erection. This engine supplies blast to no fewer than six furnaces, and its enormous beam and adjuncts weigh upwards of 40 tons, and the flywheel 35 tons. The rolling-mill has a driving wheel of 25 feet, and a flywheel of 21, which makes 110 revolutions per minute. One rail-mill

is to make 1000 tons of rails per week; another rough mill is to manufacture 700 tons per week; and 200 tons of bar-iron are to be made by a bar-mill. This enormous rail-mill is manufactured to roll both ways, at a speed of 110 revolutions per minute, and is to be capable of rolling bars of a length and section never before attempted. These enormous works will give employment to a large body of workmen, and will continue Dowlais at the head of the iron districts.

We have on a previous occasion stated that the works of the Rhymer Company are rapidly increasing in magnitude and importance. With the intention of facilitating this progress, a new tunnel has just been completed, for the purpose of conveying the requisite material direct to the furnaces, this being a much more expeditious and cheap mode of transit than has been hitherto available. Another new arrangement is a plan for bringing down the mountain patch coal by rail, by which not only a great saving of time is effected, but an addition to the daily yield of not less than one-tenth is said to be attained. A fresh coal pit has likewise been opened, and the results are, at present, perfectly satisfactory; while a new mill, balling and puddling furnaces, &c., are being added to the old works. A new railway is also projected, and a bill is now before a committee of the House of Commons for the purpose of obtaining fresh powers. It is required to authorise the abandonment of a branch line, and construct a fresh one in its place; to make working arrangements with other companies; to authorise 10,000*l.* of ordinary capital to be expended on the branch line, and 90,000*l.* to be raised on preference shares, the fixed dividend thereon not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum. The borrowing powers are 40,000*l.* The line is expected to be opened for traffic by Oct. 1.

In Cardiganshire, the last new mine opened has been on the Lisburne Mines lode, Loggylas, on the Hafod estates. The lode is described to have come up strongly impregnated with mineral, and promising a rich abundance. The mine lies to the east of the Nant-y-fin, or boundary brook, and a good result is anticipated from sinking the shaft. The property belongs to Mr. Chambers.

A meeting of shareholders in the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company was held on Tuesday, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, at which a resolution was passed authorising the winding-up of the company. The resolution was proposed and seconded by shareholders, and runs as follows:—"That, having heard the statements of Messrs. Davies and Finch (two directors), this meeting is decidedly of opinion that it is to the true interests of the shareholders in the Blaenavon Iron and Coal Company that the company should be forthwith wound-up, which course will, in the opinion of this meeting, not only rid the shareholders of liability, but be productive of profit to them."—Such is the end of a company which at one time promised to be one of the most remunerative in South Wales. What the "statements" of Messrs. Davies and Finch at the meeting were, has not been suffered to be made public, but it is no secret that the directors for a long time past have been unable to agree on the adoption of any one course among themselves, and the Blaenavon Company has met with the usual fate of a divided house. Its property was large, and not long ago its resources were great, but errors in management have dissipated them all. Under the circumstances, the shareholders could hardly have adopted a more prudent course than they have now done.

Clifton, July 16.—Sir: In your report of the proceedings at the Rock Petty Sessions, Monmouthshire, there are several inaccuracies, which I must beg you to allow me to correct, as the number of fatal accidents in mines is too serious to be left open to misconstruction. Mr. Smythies, the counsel on behalf of the Crown, stated that on an average, in the whole of the coal mines of Great Britain, there were 1000 killed, and 15,000 wounded every year. The 629 fatal accidents referred to in the letter read by me occurred in the South of England and Wales. I cannot discover the source of the statement attributed to me, "that the accidents are entirely the result of the want of careful supervision;" but I am quite of opinion that one-half at least of the fearful category of accidents in mines would cease if proper pains were taken, and reasonable supervision exercised, by the owners and managers of mines.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 17.—No particular change can be reported in the Iron Trade. A steady but quiet demand continues; the chief houses are fairly supplied with orders, whilst some of the second-rate makers are slack, and are selling below the trade quotations to a greater extent than was the case a few weeks ago. Considerable confidence is felt, however, that the trade will at any rate not be slackener than at present, and that as autumn approaches the demand will be more active. The reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank yesterday, after great caution had evidently been exercised in consequence of the state of affairs in India, and the unsatisfactory position of the French money market, is an indication that the profits of our recently-expanded trade are beginning to replace the great absorption of floating capital which its extension rendered necessary; and if no serious event occurs to mar present prospects, a gradual improvement in the monetary world may be anticipated, which will directly tend to impart renewed animation to the iron trade and every trade in the district.

In the general trades a considerable degree of quietness prevails, partly ascribable to the season, but employment is general, and future prospects are considered to be good.

A memorial to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India has been extensively signed in this and other iron-producing districts. It is in opposition to a proposal that Government shall guarantee interest on capital employed in promoting the establishment of ironworks in India. The proposition is opposed, not merely as being inimical to the interest of the iron trade in this country, but on the general ground that it would be contrary to that free commercial action which the principles of free trade recognises. Government encouragement to industrial enterprise has hitherto worked very badly for all parties, and probably would in this case. It is far less objectionable to afford aid in laying down railways, or improving the navigation of rivers, as the benefits arising from such measures are felt generally by all parties.

A splendid equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge has just been produced in bronze, by Messrs. Elkington and Mason, of Birmingham, after a model by Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A. It is designed for Calcutta, and is intended to commemorate the rule of Lord Hardinge as Governor-General of India during the Punjab war. The *Birmingham Journal*, describing it, says:—"The statue is colossal, standing 13 feet high, and its length is nearly as great. The figure represents Lord Hardinge on horseback, surveying operations on the field of battle. The attitude is easy and dignified, and the expression at once soldierly and thoughtful. The likeness is preserved with fidelity—we believe it was modelled from the life—and the air and contour of the head are grand and vigorous. The pose of the figure, next to that of the charger, is one of the most successful points of the work, being so placed as to give the appearance of ease, while the graceful sweep of the animal's back is preserved unbroken. Owing to the loss of the left hand, the reins are held in the right, and there is much artistic tact displayed in the management of the left arm, which rests upon the hip, where the tassels of the sash fall with negligent grace over the handless cuff of the sleeve. In the arrangements of the dress it appears to have been the object of the artist to give a rich general outline, but at the same time to retain all the characteristics of the costume. The horse is modelled from life, and represents Meaneer, the Arab-charger which carried Lord Hardinge through his famous Indian campaign. Near the fore leg, and partly sunken in the ground, a shattered Indian gun, and fragments of a gun carriage, give character to the composition, and help to tell the story of the hero's life. The attitude of the horse is admirable. The arched neck, the head curled into the chest, the dilated nostril, the billowy flow of the mane, the fore leg raised as if in the act of pawing the ground, and the tail lashed inward against the off hind leg, are all finely expressive of the fiery impatience of the war steed. Altogether the work is a perfect success. By it Mr. Foley has consolidated his reputation as an artist; and Messrs. Elkington and Mason, with kindred spirit, have reproduced in bronze the sculptor's conception with admirable skill."

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

JULY 16.—The disastrous news from India has had this week, notwithstanding the reported ease in the money market, a very depressing effect on the stock markets, and prices quote fully 12 per cent. lower to-day than at the commencement of the last week. In shares there was almost a stagnation of business in consequence, but, except in one or two cases, prices did not recede. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 91½; New Three per Cents., 90½; National Bank, 35½; City of Dublin Steam, 75; Patriotic Insurance, 7½; Consumers' Gas, 7; Mining Company of Ireland, 16½; Cork and Bandon Railway, 9½; Dublin and Belfast Junction

412; Dublin and Kingstown, 188; Dublin and Wicklow, 52; Great Southern and Western, 1044; Irish South Eastern, 71; Midland Great Western, 501; Waterford and Limerick, 20.

Irish peat has been for a long time the favourite theme for investigation by the theoretical mind, anxious to promote industrial development in Ireland. Up to this time, however, but very few of the theories proposed have been reduced to practice, and, consequently, to profit, all investigations having been more experimental than otherwise. While, therefore, it is a subject of much regret that the Irish Peat Company has not been successful hitherto, we must not be without hope that the experience gained by those engaged, although, alas! dearly bought, will now be the means of producing profit to the adventurers. It has been shown, at previous meetings, that a profit could be made, and it must be, therefore, assumed that efficient management has been wanting to produce that result heretofore. Your remarks in the last Journal on this subject are very pertinent, and, from them, it seems evident that London is too far from the scene of action to be the headquarters. The consequences are obvious—greater delay, and more expense, than if there was a local board of management, or even one in Dublin. However, let us hope that, under Mr. Hill's management, the prospects may brighten, and that, after a little, some return may be made to the shareholders, who have so long and so patiently waited.

The price of gas has been reduced in this city from 5s. 10d. per 1000 cubic feet to 5s., owing principally to the exertions of Mr. Flintoff, of Liverpool. It will be further reduced within eighteen months to 4s. 9d. the 1000 cubic feet.

Spollen, the man taken up for the murder of Mr. Little, has been committed for trial, after a very lengthened investigation.

The railway from Limerick to Foyens will be opened on Sept. 1. I hear an amusing disclosure will be shortly made, of considerable interest to railway proprietors generally, but especially to those interested in one of our Irish lines, being a dissection of the charges composing the railway bill, to many of the items in which a conscientious objection may be taken.

The sittings of the Encumbered Estates Court are over for this season, the last estates sold being those of Mr. James Sadleir, which brought high prices, realising nearly double the amount paid by him for them in 1852.

THE IRON TRADE, PAST AND PRESENT.—Mr. Rich. Cort has forwarded us a large amount of valuable statistical information, showing the gradual and enormous increase which has taken place in the iron trade in the last half century. It appears that the export of British iron of all sorts and steel during the 38 years ending 1829 amounted to 30,311,025t; whilst in the 27½ years following five times that value was exported, or to the amount of 149,664,320t, making a total for the 64½ years of nearly 180,000,000t. The hardware and cutlery trades fully maintain their position, notwithstanding the largely increased make in France, Germany, and other foreign countries. In the 16 years ending 1829 the export was 26,264,550t, against 59,130,314t for the following 27½ years. In the machinery and steam-engine trade the increase has been immense, the exports amounting to but 1,557,643t for the eight years ending 1829; whilst in the succeeding 27½ years they amounted to 23,584,912t. The total make of pig-iron from 1788 to 1856, inclusive, was 60,026,995 tons; and it may be assumed that 30,000,000 tons of rolled iron, allowing for waste, was made from this quantity of pig-iron. Mr. Wm. Routh, formerly in partnership with the late Mr. Richard Crawshaw, and now managing director of the New British Iron Company, stated in 1812 that "the contract price for the Swedish iron ground iron of the first marks had never, within the previous 10 years, been under 35s. per ton, and had varied from that to 40s., the last being 37s. 6s. 8d., from which deducting 6s. 13s. 4d., the duty paid here, left 30s. 13s. 4d. per ton as the outgoing upon every ton so contracted for. The British iron, which had been found of a quality sufficiently good to supersede the necessity of importing the other for the use of the Navy, had been contracted for at 20s. to 24s. per ton; and calling the average price 24s., the saving to the country, speaking of the Navy alone, was 12s. 6s. 8d. per ton, and to the country at large 30s. 13s. 4d. per ton, because the total cost of the British iron was composed of materials abundant and otherwise useless here, and of British labour. Every ton of iron used in the Navy was rolled with Cort's patent grooved rollers. The iron ground iron was then lower than it was when Government was the principal consumer, but if their consumption were re-established, the price would be the same as it was before." The late Mr. Richard Crawshaw signed a contract to pay 10s. per ton for all iron rolled under Henry Cort's patent, but the firm have since rolled the best part of 2,000,000 tons, and have never paid one farthing—the patents having been illegally seized by the Treasury of the Navy in 1789, and the iron trade suffered to work under them for nothing. The imports of foreign iron having gradually decreased since the introduction of Mr. Cort's processes, it is calculated that the total benefit secured to the country is equal to 1,200,000,000t.

THE COAL AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES OF THE WEAR.—The usual half-yearly returns of coals and coke shipped in the River Wear and docks at Sunderland were made up on Thursday, from which it appears that the total number of chaldrons shipped from January 1st to July 1st inst. was 27,508, being an increase of 59,485 chaldrons on the shipment for the corresponding six months last year. Shipbuilding, the staple trade of the Wear, does not present so favourable an aspect as the coal trade. About 400 carpenters are idle at present, but even this is a great improvement on the state of affairs two months ago, when fully 1100 hands were discharged from the various yards along the river. The prospect of a large number of transports being taken up for India has caused a little briskness of late, and the fact of the workmen having submitted to a reduction of their wages from 6s. to 5s. per day may also have helped to thin the ranks of the unemployed. The number of vessels at present on the stocks is 71 (60 of which are sold), representing an aggregate tonnage of 29,810. On July 1, last year, there were 98 vessels building, with an aggregate of 42,020 tons.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE BY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company were summoned yesterday before the magistrates, sitting in Petty Sessions, at Todmorden, for having, on June 24, at Todmorden and Walsden, used a locomotive steam-engine on the railway there, which used coal and other similar fuel emitting smoke, and which was not constructed on the principle of consuming its own smoke, whereby the company were liable to a penalty not exceeding 5l. The company were represented by Mr. Higham, solicitor.—Mr. James Stansfield said he supported the information, which had been laid by direction of Mr. Joshua Fielding, of Stansfield Hall, under the 14th section of the 4th and 8th Vic., cap. 20, generally known as the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act. For a long time past, and during the last three or four months more especially, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company had been in the habit of using coal, not only in the luggage engines, but also in the passenger engines, which was not done by any other company in the kingdom. The company had resorted to the use of coal for the sake of economy, but the smoke thereby emitted had led to frequent complaints by passengers, as well as by those residing near the line of railway, and Mr. Fielding had resorted to the present course in order to remedy the nuisance. Mr. Higham submitted that the Act referred to was not applicable to the present case. The railway at Todmorden was made in 1837, and the company was known as the Manchester and Leeds Railway. The Act quoted by Mr. Stansfield was passed in 1845, and the first clause stated that it should apply to every railway which should be thereafter constructed, and that it should be incorporated with any Acts authorising the construction of future railways, unless special provisions were made in such statutes to the contrary. Mr. Stansfield had been taken by surprise, and asked for an adjournment, in order that he might have an opportunity of ascertaining whether the 7th and 8th Vic. had been incorporated with the Acts of Parliament obtained by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company since 1845. If Mr. Higham's objection prevailed, all the large companies that procured their Acts before 1845 would be tolerated using coal without consuming smoke, and only the branch lines would be reached by this Act of Parliament. Mr. Higham objected to an adjournment. The board of directors of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company had recently passed a resolution to discontinue the use of coal with passenger trains, and he had asked Mr. Fielding in writing if under these circumstances he would withdraw the information. Mr. Fielding replied that he would only do so on condition that the use of coal was also discontinued with luggage trains. This Mr. Higham said he had no authority to promise. After a long discussion, the magistrates said that upon

Mr. Higham's objection they must dismiss the complaint, but if Mr. Fielding could amend his case a new summons would be granted.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—JOHN W. HACKWORTH, Darlington, Durham: Machinery or apparatus for forcing, lifting, and exhausting terribol bodies and liquids, applicable to blast-furnaces.—J. NORTON, jun., New York, and G. WORTHEM, St. Louis: Machinery for making, nails, bolts, spikes, screws, rivets, and screw blanks.—R. MORGAN, Baltimore, America: Running gear.—J. CURRAN, Upper Kennington-lane, Vauxhall: Manufacture of artificial fuel.—G. H. M. MURPHY, Handsworth, Stafford: Manufacture of metal tubes and axles or shafts.—E. A. BOUVER, St. Gall, Switzerland: Apparatus or machinery for working, expressing, and moulding clay and other plastic materials.—E. POSTON, Paris: Consuming smoke.—J. NICKLESS, Coalbrook Dale, Salop: A new or improved railway chair.—E. B. OLSON, Cologne, Prussia: Manufacture of pigments or colours for preserving iron.—A. A. CHOLL, Romford, Essex: Treatment of liquors containing combinations of sulphur with ammonia.—H. D. MEARS, and W. HOUTON, jun., Baltimore, America: Seal for railway luggage vans, and for other purposes.—T. ROYCE, T. ROYCE, and J. LOND, all of Rochdale: Lifting heavy bodies under certain circumstances, such as minerals or other substances, from mines to the surface of the earth, or from one story of an edifice to another, and in machinery or apparatus to be used for such purposes.—G. COOPER, Sheffield: Safety-lamps.—T. BOWDEN, Pendleton, Lancaster: Apparatus for discharging the water resulting from the condensing of steam used in apparatus heated by steam.—F. C. HILL, Deptford, Kent: Manufacture of sulphuric acid.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON, &c.—MR. J. S. HOLLAND, of Woolwich, has invented some improvements in the manufacture of iron, partly applicable to other purposes, by which it is rendered fibrous, and for this purpose, after it has been smelted, the inventor runs the iron in a molten state into a circular cupola, and causes it to partake of rotary motion, by forcing into it from the sides or bottom of the cupola air or steam, or both, through a tapered plate or a tongue to a circle drawn within the metal. The inventor sometimes employs air that has passed through a furnace instead of steam, for communicating rotary motion to the metal. Instead of making the cupola circular it may be elliptical, or circular in parts only, or of such forms as would admit of an easy circulation or revolution of the metal. It will be better that the cupola have a circular or other suitably-shaped core in the centre, but such may or may not be employed, as desired. The invention further consists in raising the air employed to the full pressure of which one fan is capable, then subjecting it in that state to the action of a second fan, by which its pressure is increased, and then conducting it into the cupola; or it may be subjected to a third fan, or more, until raised to any desired pressure. This mode of forcing air may be applied to other purposes for which compressed air is applicable.

WIRE ROPE.—MR. J. FOWLER, of Havering, has patented an improvement in the manufacture of wire rope, of having the wires which are around the central core one size or diameter as heretofore, and in place of all the wires being of iron, one of the wires in each strand is of larger size and diameter than the others, and this larger wire in each strand is made of steel; hence each strand of wire will have a spiral ridge around it, and when such strands are laid together, the projecting ridges of the strands which are outward rest on or against any surface on which the rope is moved, and the steel projecting wires are the ones which are first worn away.

NOXIOUS VAPOURS ARISING FROM SMOKEWORKS, &c.—MR. E. ATKINSON, of Knottley, has provisionally specified an invention, which consists in adapting a mechanical apparatus to the furnaces in chemical works in which chemical compounds, bones, or animal matters are treated, and also to the furnaces, hearths, &c., in which lead, ores, lead slags, or ashes, zinc, copper, mine, or other metalliferous compounds are manipulated, roasted, calcined, or smelted, the said apparatus being designed for the purpose of condensing and utilising, either mixed or separately, any or all of the vapours, gases, fumes, and smoke arising in the said chemical and smelt works. An apparatus of the following construction is employed:—One, two, or more rotating fans in connection with a cistern or condenser, in which one, two, or more perforated or false floors are fixed (or in some cases wire gauze), placed one above the other at suitable distances apart; each and all of the above-mentioned floors are fixed above the pipe which is in connection with the fan, or above where the pipe of the fan enters the aforesaid cistern. Into this cistern is poured a quantity of water (or else a solution of sulphuric, muriatic, or other cheap commercial acid, according to the nature of the gases, vapours, or smoke to be condensed), and the said water or acid is continued to be poured until the topmost floor is covered over. When the apparatus is placed in connection with the furnace to which it is to be applied, and motion imparted to the fan or fans, the fumes, vapours, gases, or smoke, as the case may be, are collected from the flue or flues of the said furnace, and indented and forced into and below the surface of the water or other absorbent liquid contained in the cistern, while the perforated or wire gauze floors divide and distribute the said fumes, &c., as they rise to the surface of the water or other liquid, thus promoting their absorption and condensation. In some cases steam is mixed with the fumes, &c., either in the flues or fans, to facilitate condensation.

STEAM-BOILERS.—MESSRS. G. COLLIER, Halifax, and E. HEYWOOD, Sutton Crosshill, near Leeds, have invented some improvements, which consist in forming boilers or steam generators that the space for steam may be confined as much as possible to that part which is immediately over the fire space, and that that part of the boiler beyond the fire space is limited as much as possible only to water space; and it is preferred that that part of the boiler surrounding any part of the flue beyond the fire space be reduced to that which is simply necessary for purposes of construction.

TELEGRAPHS FOR RAILWAY TRAINS.—MR. J. WORTHINGTON, of Manchester, has invented improvements in telegraphing from the guard to the engine driver, or from the guard to the guard, on railway trains, which consist in fitting to a convenient part of the engine or carriages a series of tubes made to slide readily one within another. At one end of the tube is fitted a lamp, and at the opposite end on the engine is placed a looking glass. When the attention of the engine driver or guard is to be called, the lamp is placed at one end of the tube, and the light reflected in the glass, or a bell may be rung, and the tube used for speaking, to convey verbal communications from the guard to the driver, or vice versa.

HYDRAULIC ENGINES.—MR. A. LECOQ, of France, has invented some improvements in hydraulic engines, which consist in an arrangement by which the pressure of water flowing from a basin or reservoir, and falling down in the buckets of a wheel enclosed on both sides, causes this wheel to turn and carry the water up through a syphon-like canal to another basin or reservoir, from whence part of the water may flow and impart motion to another wheel, which latter, as well as the first one, may serve as a prime mover for any machinery.

STEAM-BOILER FURNACES AND FEED-WATER.—MESSRS. ASTON AND HOPKINSON, of Manchester, have invented an improved description of furnace, wherein a double set of hollow fire-bars, formed, by preference, of a continuous tube, which communicates with the boiler, and imparts more heat to the water contained in it. There is a bridge arrangement to assist the combustion of the fuel, as in many smoke consuming furnaces.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—MR. J. L. CLARK, of Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, has invented an improved description of insulator for carrying telegraph wires. The improvements consist in so forming the opening through which the wire passes, that it leaves a parallel channel when the wire is in its place, although the opening through which it is admitted is diagonal to the run of the wire.

COLLIERY AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—MESSRS. OGDEN AND HIBBERT, of Salford, have invented some improvements in brakes and indicators. An extra steam cylinder is provided with an ordinary piston, and a two-port slide-valve, governed by the action of a cam mounted on a shaft. These cams are caused to revolve by means of a worm wheel, so that when the valve arrives at a certain position the valve levers will be raised, and the steam allowed to enter the cylinder and act upon the brake.

SULPHURUM.—MR. JOSEPH JONES, of Bolton-le-Moors, states that he has discovered the perfect metal sulphurum, which is of the same class as arsenic, silver, aluminium, &c. Oxide of sulphurum is the refuse of the manufacture of sulphuric acid or brimstone, and has no commercial value, persons being paid for carrying it away. In its refuse condition it has almost the specific gravity of iron, and the atoms are very fine, malleable, ductile, &c.

MANUFACTURE OF INFUSIBLE CLAYS FOR RETORTS, EARTHENWARE, &c.—MR. L. J. F. MARGUERITE, of Paris, has invented some improvements in producing clays which are not fusible for manufacturing all kinds of earthenware. Alumina and silica cannot be fused separately or together at any temperature hitherto produced; if the ordinary clays or silicates of alumina are at all fusible at a high degree of heat it is owing to the presence of lime, oxide of iron, or other substances. The object is to increase in all kinds of clays for the manufacture of earthenware the proportions of silica and alumina. The process is as follows:—Make the bricks, crucibles, retorts or other articles of the ordinary manner, and after they have been submitted to the fire operation of drying in a stove immerse them in a solution of chloride of aluminium or chloride of silicon. After this operation the soaked earthenware products are burnt till the hydrochloric acid is entirely evolved, which is produced from the chloride of aluminium and silicon by heat. There remain in the interior of the earthenware alumina and silica in proportion to the concentrated state of the solution, and to the repeated immersions to which the articles have been subjected. The acetate and sulphate of alumina will result in similar deposits by the action of heat.

TEMPERING STEEL BLADES.—If the blade be very thin, it may be heated in the flame of a spirit-lamp, but if somewhat thick it is heated in a clear fire until it assumes a dull red colour. It is then taken out and plunged into a bath of oil until ebullition ceases, then taken out, and, while wet, held over the flame of a fire until the oil begins to burn; it is then plunged again into the oil bath, and kept therein until it is quite cold. This is a method by which steel tools receive an excellent spring temper.—Scientific American.

THE METAL TRADES.—A very useful Chart, prepared by Mr. Johnston metal merchant, of Glasgow, is now ready: it contains, amongst other information of the greatest interest to all connected with the metal trades, an elaborate diagram, showing at one view the prices of the principal metals during the past 16 years, the Birmingham wire and metal gauges, and the modern Belgian zinc gauge, the weight and thickness of lead piping of various diameters, &c., thus forming a valuable work of reference for the counting-house of the iron merchant or broker. Copies may be had at the office of the Mining Journal. Price: Mounted, on rollers, 21s.; on plain sheet, 15s.

THE INDEPENDENT OR GROVE ENGINE COLLIERY, AT WHITECROFT, NEARLY ADJOINING THE SEVERN AND WYE RAILWAY, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the proprietor to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 21st July, at Twelve for One o'clock, in one lot (unless previously disposed of by private contract), that valuable and desirable MINERAL ESTATE, known as the INDEPENDENT OR GROVE ENGINE COLLIERY, which is very eligibly situated at Whitecroft, in the Forest of Dean, nearly adjoining the Severn and Wye Railway, and about three miles from the shipping port of Lydney and the South Wales Railway. The surface area, as defined by the boundary stones, is about 48 acres, but recent examinations give rise to the belief that the coal field of this colliery will extend to 60 or 70 acres. It contains (according to the plans and sections of the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners) nine veins or seams of coal, which have hitherto been but very partially worked; one pumping-shaft and four winding-shafts have been sunk, and there is a level which drains part of the field; there is also a pumping-engine of 30 in. cylinder and 7 feet stroke, with suitable engine-house and boiler, well supplied with water from an adjacent stream.

A very large sum has been expended in opening this colliery, and but little more is needed (a small winding-engine and the deepening the land-pits to the lower seams) to put it into first-rate working order, when it can readily bring to bank 200 tons of coal per day; and its close contiguity to the Severn and Wye Railway enables it to share with the other collieries in this locality in supplying the daily increasing demand for coals, the result of the increased facilities for traffic which are afforded by railway communication with Gloucester, London, and the South, as well as Birmingham, Manchester, and the North.

The colliery is held under the Crown by a grant from the Dean Forest Commissioners, and is subject to a galeage of 1½d. per ton on all coals raised. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of J. H. WARMAN, Esq., solicitor, Ebberly House, near Stroud; at Garraway's; and at Mr. LEIFCHILD's land and timber offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

GLoucestershire.—THE BAILEY HILL LEVEL COLLIERY, containing 201 acres, WITH THE VALUABLE PLANT, NOW IN FULL WORK. FOREST OF DEAN.

MR. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the proprietor to SUBMIT to PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill, London, on Tuesday, July 21, at Twelve for One, in one lot (unless previously disposed of by private contract), that important and valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the BAILEY HILL LEVEL COLLIERY, advantageously situated near Yorkley, on the south-east portion of the Forest of Dean Coal Basin; in extent it includes 201 acres, and contains the Nag's Head, or Yorkley, vein of coal, which is of considerable thickness, of excellent quality, and cokes extremely well. The colliery is drained by a level, which supercedes pumping, and effects a great annual saving. One pit has been sunk to the deep coal, and two other pits to the rise of the measures, the latter of which are in constant working, and about 11 acres of the upper coal has been got—the deep coal, which is usually the best, being nearly entirely unworked.

The capital working plant consists of a high-pressure steam-engine, with 10 inch cylinder and 18 in. stroke, boiler and furnace, pit framing, winding machinery for both pits; ropes, guides, cages, weighing-machine, carts, &c., all nearly new, and with the underground works, in good condition, and daily working operation.

This colliery is situated at a very short distance from the branch line of the Severn and Wye Railway, a junction with which will afford the utmost facilities for conveying the coal to the Wye at Lydney, to the Severn at Lydney, and also by the South Wales Railway to London and the intermediate districts, in all which directions the demand is daily increasing, as well as the home sale on the bank.

The Bailey Hill Colliery is held under the Crown by a grant of the Dean Forest Commissioners, and is subject to a payment of 1½d. per ton on all coal worked.

The colliery can be viewed till the sale by application to Mr. COOMBER, at the works. Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the property, may be had of J. H. WARMAN, Esq., solicitor, Ebberly House, near Stroud; of JOSHUA RICHARDSON, Esq., C.E., and F.G.S., Neath; at Garraway's; and at Mr. LEIFCHILD's land and timber offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, A SECOND-HAND 10-horse power STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, complete, in excellent preservation.—Apply to C. E. SPOONER, Portmadoc, Carnarvonshire, North Wales.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as ASSISTANT ENGINEER, MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. He has had five years' experience as draughtsman, and three years as assistant engineer, in one of the largest ironworks in the kingdom. Unexceptionable references and testimonials.—Address, "L. C." Post-office, Meirhy Tydyl, Glamorganshire.

NATIVE CARBONATE OF BARYTES, in the Tyne or Thames, in parcels 10 to 50 tons.—Apply, by letter only, to Messrs. SHADE and Co., 2, Arabelle-row, Piccadilly.

WANTED.—Two Shares in South Garsra Mine, at £25 per share.

NEW LINARES MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS AGAINST the above company are requested to FORFEIT their claims, in order that they may be examined, and, if correct, discharged. By order, THOMAS FIELD, Jun., Sec., 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, June 23, 1857.

HEILMAN'S PATENT FURNACE.—WANTED, SEVERAL LOCAL AGENTS for the SALE of the PATENT RIGHT. Respectable and competent parties will be liberally treated with.—Apply, by post, to Mr. HEILMAN, at Irchel, Alexander, and Co.'s, 3, Marsden-street, Manchester.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS.

G. F. MUNTZ, jun., begs to state that, in consequence of the satisfactory results obtained during the five years these tubes have been in use, the following railway companies have entered into contracts to USE the PATENT TUBES exclusively on all their lines, viz.:—

The London and North-Western Comp. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company. The Midland Company. The Newcastle and Carlisle Company.

These tubes are also very extensively used on all the other principal railways at home and abroad, and for marine purposes by Her Majesty's Navy and several of the leading steam-packet companies, and also by all the eminent engineers of the kingdom.

G. F. MUNTZ, jun., takes this opportunity of stating that the tubes now manufactured are of superior quality, both in finish and quality, to those formerly produced in the early stage of the patent.—French Walls, Birmingham, April, 1857.

Geo. Richardson and Co., Agents, 10, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES, by NEILSON'S PATENT MINERAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which now do work formerly done by horses, and also by FIXED ENGINES on inclines, giving great satisfaction to the proprietors, and effecting an immense saving over the old horse haulage system.

The engines are simple, compact, and durable, carrying their own water and coal, and, running on four wheels, can go anywhere that an ordinary wagon can be put. The larger sizes of engines are made for the ordinary gauge, but the smaller engines are made for light rails, and of any gauge down to 32 in.

The following are some of the coal and ironworks in Scotland, England, and Wales, where these engines are at work:—Glossoprock, Ardeer, Eglington, Dalmenstone, Forth, Clyde, Dowlas, Pontypool, Lilleshall, Grassmoor, Ebbw Vale, Coltness, Monkland, Omoa, Gartsherrie, &c.

NEILSON AND CO., Locomotive Engine Makers, Glasgow.

ARNOLD AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND IRONMONGERS TO HER MAJESTY.

No. 9, 12, and 13, FORE STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

ARNOLD and SONS being MANUFACTURERS of WIRE WORK, can with confidence ensure the strongest and best quality goods to all who entrust orders to their care.

MINES SUPPLIED with Brass and Iron Wire Sieves, Brass Machine Bottoms, Iron Ceiling Screws, Compensating Stairs, Grates, Delivering Scurges, &c.

MINING MATERIALS of every description supplied on the best terms.

Price Lists sent on application.

ARNOLD and SONS have a very extensive Stock of Furnishing, Navy, Army, and General Ironmongery.—Devonport, Three Doors above the Post-office.

LEATHER MILL BANDS, HOSE PIPES, BUCKETS, &c.—RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and BUILDERS, can be SUPPLIED with the above articles of the very best quality, and on the shortest notice. PUMP BUTTS, and every other description of leather always on hand.—Apply to J. HOLGATE and Co., curriers and leather merchants, 33, Great Dover-road, London, S.E. WHOLESALE HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

On the 1st of every month is published, price One Shilling.

THE ARTIZAN; A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE MECHANICAL ARTS. Illustrated by large Plate Engravings and Woodcuts of Engines and Machinery actually constructed, and by the most celebrated firms in the kingdom, all accurately drawn to scale.

The ARTIZAN has a large and widely-extended circulation amongst the following leading classes:—viz. Steam Navigation Companies; Ship-builders and Owners; Railway Companies, Engineers, and Contractors; Gas and Water Companies; Civil and Mechanical Engineers; Ironmasters and Founders; Architects and Builders; Officers of the Steam Navy; Machine and Tool Makers; Bolt Makers and Brass Founders; Agricultural and Mechanical Implement Makers; Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and others employing steam-power; Proprietors of Chemical Works, &c.

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THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS,

For Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lambo, or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. Prepared only by ROBERT ROYAL and Son, Chemists, Sheffield, on medical-chemical principles, from British Herbs and the Gums and Balsams of the Eastern Climate, where—

"The trees drop balsam, and on all the boughs, Health sits, and makes it sovereign as it flows."

Full-sized plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for children, 9d. each, or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

Beware of Imitations!—Be particular, and ask for ROPER'S PLASTERS.

Four volumes of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS are now published, and contain a large number of highly valuable Papers by eminent scientific men. The volumes may be had, together or separate, at the MINING JOURNAL office, price 21s. per volume; or by order of any bookseller.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND

(STAND NO. 100).—TURBINES.
WILLIAMSON BROTHERS beg to state that, at the Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Salisbury, commencing the 20th inst., they will EXHIBIT one of the TURBINES manufactured by them. These wheels are especially adapted for use in mining districts; they possess great advantages over the ordinary vertical wheel, particularly for high falls; they can be erected at much less expense, require very little masonry, and, from their rapid revolution, the speed for driving machinery is obtained without gearing. Full particulars and testimonials may be had on application to WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, Canal Ironworks, Kendal; or, during the above Exhibition, at Stand 100, on the Show Ground.

Steam-Engines, Vertical Water-Wheels, &c.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.
This Corporation, being desirous of obtaining TENDERS for the ERECTION of a STONE LIGHTHOUSE TOWER on the Island of Godrevy, in St. Ives Bay, in the county of Cornwall, do hereby give notice thereof to contractors, builders, and others who may be desirous of executing the work.
The plans, specifications, forms of tender, and conditions of the contract, are deposited at this House, and may be inspected on any day between the hours of Ten o'clock A.M. and Four P.M.
The tenders must be sent to this House, directed as required, on or before Monday, the 31st August next.
By order of the Corporation,
P. H. BERTHOUD, Secy.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE LIVERPOOL AND PLYMOUTH GRANITE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000. Divided into 750 general, and 750 special, shares of £10 each.
Deposit £1 per share.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. W. Meyrick Jones, Pwllheli.
BANKERS.—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Drinkwater and Lowe, Liverpool.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Townsend, Ridley, and Jackson, Liverpool.

10, SPEKELAND BUILDINGS (opposite the General Post Office), LIVERPOOL.

This company is formed under the "Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856," with limited liability, for the purpose of quarrying granite at Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, and elsewhere, if deemed advisable. With this object, an arrangement has been made for the assignment to the company of a lease from the Right Hon. Lord Newborough, for twenty-one years, at a very low royalty, of the Gimbelt Rock, or Carregrymyll, a promontory composed of granite, situated at the entrance to the Harbour of Pwllheli. The lease, with whom this arrangement has been made, is not to receive any return or compensation, as the price or consideration for his interest in the quarry, until the dividends upon the paid-up capital of the company exceed ten per cent.; he is then to receive one-half of the surplus dividends. This object is effected by the creation of two classes of shares—namely, general shares and special shares; the former being preference shares open to the public, and entitled to a dividend in the first instance of 10 per cent.; the special shares being allotted to the lessee in exchange for the lease, and the dividend upon them being deferred until the other shares have received their dividend of 10 per cent.; the surplus profits are then divisible equally between both classes of shares.

The dividends will be payable half-yearly.

The liability of every shareholder is limited to the amount that may be unpaid on the shares held by him.

The certainty not only of success, but also of very large profits, is stated by practical men not to admit of a doubt.

In addition to the fact that granite quarries almost invariably yield profitable returns to their proprietors, and that considerable difficulty exists in obtaining an adequate supply of granite to meet the rapidly increasing demand; there are other more cogent reasons for the opinion entertained of the certainty of immense profits to arise from quarrying granite at the Gimbelt Rock:—

1. The position of the rock, accessible to vessels of moderate burthen on every side, except one, at all states of the tide, thus enabling the granite to be shipped without any expense for land carriage.

2. The superior quality of the stone, adapted not only for all ordinary purposes, but also capable of a fine polish for ornamental use.

3. The cheapness of labour at Pwllheli.

4. The freedom of the harbour from all dues.

5. The low rate of freight from Pwllheli, which, although a place of considerable trade, produces no commodity for export; vessels taking their cargoes thither being compelled to return in ballast, or go elsewhere in search of freight.

6. The quarries can be placed in working order at a very trifling outlay.

These are all advantages of the utmost importance, and, as it is believed that none such are possessed by any other quarry, they become certain sources upon which the company rely for the production of much larger profits than generally arise even from undertakings of a like nature.

Applications for shares may be made to Messrs. DRINKWATER and LOWE, Share-brokers, Exchange-street East, Liverpool; or to Messrs. TOWNSEND, RIDLEY, and JACKSON, solicitors, 21, Fenwick-street, Liverpool, and 1, Mortimer-terrace, Birkenhead; or at the registered office of the company, where may be obtained any further information which may be required.

Samples of the stone may be inspected at the yard of Mr. Calvert, stone merchant, Back Leeds-street.

FORTIETH REPORT OF THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK

BANK.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the Bank House of the company, in Princes-street, Mansion House, on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1857.

THOMAS TILSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM BIRD, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

WILLIAM BIRD, Esq., ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, Esq., WILLIAM J. LANCASTER, Esq.

ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE CARROLL, Esq., SIR J. M. TAGGART, Bart.

WILLIAM MILLER CHRISTY, Esq., GEORGE MEKE, Esq.

ALD. SIR JAMES DUFFY, Bart., AMBROSE MOORE, Esq.

PHILIP WILLIAM FLOWER, Esq., JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.

GEORGE HOLLGATE FOSTER, Esq., JOHN JOSEPH SILVA, Esq.

FRANCIS BENNETT GOLDNEY, Esq., GEORGE TAYLER, Esq.

WM. ORMSBY GORE, Esq., THOMAS TILSON, Esq.

HENRY GRACE, Esq., MANAGER—George Pollard, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Clarke and Moore.

The following report was presented:—

The accounts which the directors now submit to the shareholders show that the net profit of the bank for the past six months amounts to £76,746 19s. 3d.

This result enables the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 10s. per share, leaving a balance of £9446 19s. 3d. for dividend at the end of the year.

The dividend and bonus, free from income-tax, will be payable on and after Friday, the 24th inst.

The preceding report having been read to the meeting by the secretary, a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and a further dividend of 10s. per share out of the net profits of the half-year ending as above, were declared by the Chairman.

Resolved unanimously.—That the report now read be received, and that it be printed for the use of the shareholders.

Resolved unanimously.—That this meeting acknowledges with their best thanks the great zeal of the directors, and their devotion to the interests of the bank.

Resolved unanimously.—That this meeting desires also to acknowledge the excellent services of the manager, Mr. Pollard.

Signed, THOS. TILSON, Chairman.

JNO. WARDROPE, Secy.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, June 30, 1857.

Dr.—Capital paid-up—viz., 60,000 shares at £10 each £ 600,000 0 0

Amount due by the bank 10,098,330 1 0

Amount of the Guarantee Fund, Dec. 31, 1856. £165,932 13 10

Six months' interest on ditto, at 2½ per cent. 2,488 19 9 = 168,421 13 7

Amount carried to profit and loss account 140,135 15 3

Total £11,607,087 10 1

Ca.—Exchange bills and India bonds £ 1,002,363 6 8

Cash, loans, bills discounted, and other securities 10,559,399 3 2

Building, furniture, &c., in Princes-street. £36,325 0 0

Building, furniture, &c., in Pall Mall 8,000 0 0 = 44,325 0 0

Total £11,607,087 10 1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, for the Half-year ending June 30, 1857.

Dr.—Current expenses, proportion of building expenses, directors' remuneration, bad debts, income-tax, &c. £ 26,069 21 9

Amount carried to profit and loss, new account, being rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due 37,319 4 3

Dividend account, for the payment of half-year's dividend, at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, upon £600,000, amount of paid-up capital upon 60,000 shares, 37,500 0 0

Ditto, for the payment of a bonus of 10s. per share 30,000 0 0

Amount carried forward to profit and loss, new account 9,346 19 3

Total £ 140,135 15 3

Ca.—Balance brought down £ 140,135 15 3

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

Established in 1836.

HEAD OFFICE..... PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

WESTERN BRANCH..... 20, FALM MALL.

Subscribed capital, £3,000,000; Paid-up capital, £600,000; Guarantee Fund, £184,421.

Accounts of parties are kept agreeably to the custom of London bankers.

Parties keeping banking accounts with the bank can at all times transfer to a deposit account such portion of their balance as they may not immediately require, upon which interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.

Deposits are also received from parties not customers, either at call or for fixed periods, on interest at the market rates.

The agency of joint-stock and other country and foreign banks undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Investments in, and sales of, all descriptions of British and foreign securities, bullion, specie, &c., effected.

Dividends on English and foreign funds, on railway and other shares, debentures, and coupons received without charge to customers. Every other description of banking business and money agency transacted, and letters of credit granted on the Continent and on the chief commercial towns of the world.

THE OWNER of extensive COPPER, LEAD, IRON, and COAL MINES in PRUSSIAN RHINELAND, wishes the ASSISTANCE of CAPITALISTS, or SOCIETIES, in order himself to work them, or for the formation of a company of shareholders.—Address, C. OCKLACH, Berlin, Mohrenstr., 18, 14.

WANTED, in the LABORATORY, a YOUNG MAN, qualified to perform the ANALYSES usual in ALKALI WORKS.—Apply to Messrs. HUTCHINSON and EARLE, Alkali Works, Widnes Dock, near Warrington.

TO ENGINEERS AND MANAGERS OF BLAST FURNACES.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL ENGINEER, to superintend the erection, and undertake the management, of blast furnaces in the Cleveland district. A liberal and increasing salary will be given.—Apply, enclosing references, to "Box No. 78," Post-office, Leeds.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—SAFETY with ECONOMY in using MOZARD'S PATENT IMPROVED SAFETY MINING LAMPS, which give a brilliant light and prevent explosion, as the lamp cannot be opened without extinguishing the light; and for twelve hours burning the cost does not exceed 1d.—Manufactured by H. HODGKINSON, 31, Berwick-street, Soho, London.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD AT LOW PRICES. THE BEST PRICE GIVEN FOR LEAD ASHES, &c. and OLD LEAD.—ROTHWELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

IRONFOUNDRY TO BE SOLD, OR LET, at CHESTERFIELD, adjoining the Railway Station, with GOODWILL of the BUSINESS. A hiding into the premises, which are advantageously situated for an extension of the present works, or for works of a different character.—Applications to be made to CHARLES KINDER, Tapton Foundry, Chesterfield.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 8, 12, and 20-horse power. Strong made, portable, and, being horizontal, do not require expensive foundations or building. All, including governors and pump, fixed on the bed; main coupling, connecting rod, shaft, and valve motion, &c., wrought-iron. All the steam joints surfaced, and small working parts case hardened. References to engineers, mill owners, colliery proprietors, contractors, and others.—A. ALEX. ELLIS, Clowes-street, Salford, Manchester (Clowes-street adjoins the Bonded Warehouse, near the lower end of Blackfriars-street).

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES, SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; sizes from 2½ to 12 in. diameter, and from 4 to 18 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding boilers, raising water (for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c.), turning power, or as a steam fire engine. Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

TREDINNICK'S LIST OF PRICES OF BRITISH MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., published weekly, and forwarded by post at a charge of £1 1s. annually. Fluctuations in market value faithfully recorded, with Comments on the progress of Dividend and sound Progressive Mines.

NEW POLGOOTH AND WOODCLOSE MINE.—THE MEETING of the shareholders is POSTPONED from Tuesday, the 14th inst., to Tuesday, the 21st inst., to be HELD at the offices, 58, Old Broad-street, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of passing resolutions for abandoning the adventure, and winding-up the affairs of the company.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely.

WALTER SHARP, GEORGE WHITMORE, Directors of the Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 2, 1857.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of July inst., at Two o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 18th to the 21st day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Secy.

187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, July 16, 1857.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Silver and Silver-Lead Mines will be HELD at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedle-street, London, on Friday, the 31st day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely.

G. D. O'GOWAN, Chairman.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders (Governing in the above company) formerly known as a society in command, under the firm of G. W. Hodgskin and Co., Dersching, will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1857, at Twelve o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report and accounts of the company; electing two directors to replace two retiring by rotation; and to vote for such alteration of the existing Statutes as may be proposed.

By order of the Council, T. ARMSTRONG, Secy. and Accountant.

154, St. Helen's-place, London, July 13, 1857.

THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, pursuant to the Resolution of the General Meeting, held on the 1st of August last, be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, at One o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ANDERSON, Secy.

34, Lime-street, London, June 24, 1857.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 27th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

1. To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.

2. To elect directors in lieu of those retiring.

3. To elect auditors for the present year.

4. To fix the remuneration of auditors for the past year.

R. F. DAVIS, Chairman.

E. WALFORD, Secy.

19, Birch-lane, July 9, 1857.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD in London, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 20th day of July inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement.

This meeting will be ADJOURNED, without transacting business, to the 12th of August next, in consequence of the Committee of Conference not being able at present to lay before the meeting a complete statement of the matters entrusted to them.

Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, July 13, 1857.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the North British Australasian Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 27th day of July inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of further considering the motion or series of resolutions, for registering the company, with limited liability, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and for altering the present Contract of Co-partnership, so as to form regulations of the company (which was made and laid on the table at a Special General Meeting of the shareholders, held on Monday, the 13th inst.), and for sanctioning and finally determining on the said motion and proposed regulations, in terms of the said Contract of Co-partnership. By order of the Committee, DAVID BUDGE, Secy.

6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., July 15, 1857.

THE STRATHALBY MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 11, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 31st day of July inst., at One P.M. precisely.

In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, the whole of the present directors of the company—viz., Thomas Winkworth, Esq., Joseph Thompson, Esq., George Edwin Tanton, Esq., William Charles Butler, Esq., and Hy. Jeffreys Longclaus, Esq.—retire from office, being eligible for re-election, they offer themselves accordingly. Capt. Edward Augustus Ingfield, R.N., having resigned his seat at the board, the vacancy caused by his retirement may be filled up at such meeting.

J. C. Fullerton, Esq., and Nicholas C. Henry, Esq., the present auditors of the company, whose term of office, under the provisions of the Articles of Association, will expire at such meeting, are eligible for re-election.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 30th day of July inst. to the 14th day of August next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. L. WEBB, Secy.

11, New Broad-street, London, E.C., July 14, 1857.

WHEAL UNY.—At a QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in Wheal Uny, held at No. 60, Lombard-street, London, on Tuesday, the 14th July, 1857.

PHILIP L. HINDS, Esq., in the chair.

The following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

1. That the statements of accounts, together with Capt. Rowe's report, be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

2. That a call of £1 per share, payable in 14 days, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, made upon the shareholders.

3. That P. L. Hinds, Esq., Munt, John Spalding, and Samuel Wood, Esqrs., and Dr. Kennedy, be appointed the committee of management for the next three months.

4. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to P. L. Hinds, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day; and to the committee generally, for the very able and efficient manner in which they have conducted the working of the mine during the past three months.

60, Lombard-street, London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SALES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

(Dupee, Perkins, and Sales refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.)

At the Court of Vice-Wardens of the Miners'—SHERIFFS of Cornwall.

VAWDREY v. BURTON and OTHERS.

IN RE ST. AUBYN AND GRILLS MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned cause, and bearing date the 17th day of June, 1857, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING FIVE (1094th) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendants, Caroline Burton, Wm. Bell, James Stillwell the younger, and Robert Palmer Harding (which shares now stand in the books of the said mine in the name of Caroline Ouslow), and FOUR (1024th) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, John Bicknell, respectively, and in the said MINE, or as many of the said several shares of the said several Defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, obtained against them respectively, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE. For further information, application may be made to Messrs. HOBBS and HENRY, plaintiffs' solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 15, 1857.

SALE OF IVYBRIDGE LEAD MINE, MACHINERY, &c.

MR. HENRY WILLIAMS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July, 1857, on the mine, the WHOLE of the MINE MATERIALS, MACHINERY, &c., of the above MINE, comprising:

1 50 in. pumping engine, 10 ft. stroke; Balance and angle bobs.
150 fms. 8 in. 18 in., and 12 in. main rods, with strapping-plates and bolts.
1 24 in. horizontal ditto; 1 boiler, 10 tons.
40 fms. 2½ in. flat rods and pulleys.

In FITWORK.—33 fms. 14 in. plunger-lift. 16 fms. each of 14 in., 11 in., and 9 in. drawing-lifts.
20 fms. 12 in. ditto.
2 capstans, 2 shears.
12 and 9 in. capstan-ropes.
6 in. whim-ropes.
150 fms. ¾ whim-chains.
Frame wagon, kibbles, Smith's bellows, anvils, and tools.
Horse-wheel, dressing-floors, and tools.
Rod and chain pulleys.
Poppet heads.
Old and new iron.
Old and new timber.
Counting-house furniture, &c.

The mine is situated a short distance from the Ivybridge Station, on the South Devon Railway, and affords unusual facilities for carriage. Refreshments will be ready at Twelve, and the sale commences precisely at One o'clock.

A special train will leave Plymouth on the day of sale at 11 o'clock.

Catalogues will be ready on the 21st inst.

The 50 in. engine is beautifully fitted, made of the very best materials, has all the modern improvements, strong in all her parts, and has only worked a short time.

The house is fitted fire-proof, with slate floors, iron girders and stairs.

Both engines are worthy of the attention of mining or water companies, no expense having been spared in their manufacture to render them efficient machines.

Drawings of the same may be seen at the office of the auctioneer, to whom application should be made for further information at his offices, No. 17½, George-street, Plymouth.

POSITIVE SALE.

MR. W. MONK WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 24th day of July inst., at WEST COLLAGEMBE MINE, situate in the parish of South Sydenham, in the county of Devon, the following MATERIALS, comprising a 36 in. STEAM-ENGINE, and boiler about 11 tons, with first piece of hanging rod, complete, in good condition.

17 9 in. 9 in. pumps.
1 12 ft. 8 in. working.
1 10 ft. 8 in. working.
2 9 ft. 9 in. windbores.
2 9 in. door and doorpieces, with seatings, complete.

2 9 ft. 13 in. pumps.
1 10 in. door and doorpiece, complete.
1 4 ft. 6 in. 9 in. matching.
1 7 in. working.
1 6 in. door and doorpiece.
1 6 in. windbore.

2 shaft bobs, with bishops' heads, strapping-plates, brasses and bearings; 3 pieces of hanging rod, with

SUTTON, NEAR ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.
SPLendid 60-horse HORIZONTAL BEAM ENGINE, and a PAIR of 20-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, all in the best possible working condition, and by the eminent engineers, John Musgrave and Sons, of Bolton.
MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 24th July, 1857, at the London and Manchester Plate Glass Works, Sutton, St. Helen's, Lancashire (in consequence of greater power being required by the extension of the works), a magnificent BEAM ENGINE, bore of cylinder 48 in., stroke 6 ft., fly-wheel 24 ft. diameter, and spur-wheel attached thereto 15 ft. diameter, metallic piston, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, cast-iron steps, stages, pulleys, &c., also the excellent Ashlar stone foundation to the same. Also, TWO HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, which can be worked either as a pair of coupled or two single engines, bore of cylinder of each 20 in., stroke 4 ft., with fly-wheel, large spur-wheel and piston, feed pump, governor, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, metallic piston, &c.
Full instructions, with cards to view, may be had at the office of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester. Sale at Twelve o'clock at noon prompt. 107

WHEATLEY KIRK, ENGINEER, TOOL MAKER, MILLWRIGHT, CONTRACTOR, &c.
WELLINGTON WORKS, BONDED WHARF, CHAPEL STREET, SALFORD, MANCHESTER.
STEAM-ENGINES (Beam, Horizontal, Vertical, and Portable), and TOOLS of every description. Also, MILLWRIGHT WORK in all its branches, including Water-wheels, Corn, Rice, and Sugar Mills, &c.
Central Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester: Works and Stores, Bonded Wharf, Chapel-street, Salford.
Estimates, plans, and specifications provided on the shortest notice. 107
N.B. Auctioneer and Valuer of every description of plant, millwork, and machinery.

IRON ORE IN SOMERSETSHIRE.
MESSES. WAINWRIGHTS AND HEARD are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Railway Hotel, Yatton, on Wednesday, the 25th day of July inst., SUNDRY valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, to wit, and amongst others, in the parishes of Yatton and Congresbury, in One Lot, 220 acres, more or less, of WOODLAND, called KINGSWOOD, the soil whereof is well known, by means of partial workings, to be replete with IRON ORE of the richest quality.
This property is well worth the attention of ironmasters, the abundance and excellent quality of the ore having been proved; and from its proximity to the Yatton station, the ore is easily conveyed to Bristol, Wales, or any part of England. Specimens can be seen either at Kingswood, or at the Yatton station, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway.
For view of Kingswood, apply to Mr. McPHERSON, at Clow; and for further particulars, to WAINWRIGHTS AND HEARD, Shepton Mallett; Mr. G. F. Fox, solicitor, Bristol; or Messrs. BAKER, SON, and PAYLOR, solicitors, Weston-super-Mare. July 8, 1857. 103

SPRINGFIELD AND BLACKCROFT COLLIERIES, AND FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES, LAND, AND HEREDITAMENTS, AT HINDLEY AND WESTLEIGH, NEAR LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.
MR. WILLIAM PEARSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Railway Hotel, at Leigh, on Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1857, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, the above-mentioned valuable COLLIERIES and FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
The SPRINGFIELD COLLIERY is situated at Hindley, and comprises the Five Feet Coal Mine, under about 10 acres of land; and the Seven Feet Mine, under about 4 acres of land.
The BLACKCROFT COLLIERY is situated in Westleigh, and comprises the Seven Feet Coal Mine, under about 63 acres of land; the Yard Coal Mine, under about 10 acres of land; the Four Feet Coal Mine, under about 8 acres of land; the Upper Five Feet Coal Mine, under about 10 acres of land; the Six Feet Coal Mine, under about 10 acres of land; and the Seven Feet Coal Mine, under about 17 acres of land. In addition to the same mines, the purchaser may have the option of taking, on moderate terms, about 80 acres of other adjoining Seven Feet Coal Mine, and about 25 acres of other adjoining Six Feet Coal Mine.
The FREE-SIMPLE AND INHERITANCE of and in all those TEN COTTAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, STABLE, and OTHER ERECTIONS, with the garden or orchard, and vacant ground, at Hindley Green, near Leigh, aforesaid, containing about 110 square yards. The cottages are in the occupation of John Wilcock and others, as tenants, at the yearly rent of £25; the garden, or orchard, and small building used as an office, are in the hands of the owner.
The FREE-SIMPLE AND INHERITANCE of and in all that MESSAGE or FARM called "PARRY'S," with the dwelling-houses or cottages, barn, stable, shuppen, out-buildings, gardens, and fields, or closes of land thereunto belonging, situate at Pickley Green, near Leigh, and containing, including the sites of the buildings, 8 a. 3a. 30r., now in the occupation of James Parr and others, as tenants, and producing an aggregate yearly rent of £50 5s.
The WHOLE of the COLLIERY PLANT and STOCK will also be OFFERED FOR SALE, comprising 10 large boats, four pairs of boats, one bastard boat, 35 large railway wagons, 21 other wagons, one locomotive engine, seven steam engines, seven boilers, four horses, two ponies, several carts, harness, and gear, a crushing engine, weighing machine, railway rails, plates, and pointers, head gear, wire ropes and other ropes, pumps, pump-stocks, circular saws, and numerous other valuable things and effects, particulars of which will appear in descriptive catalogues, which will be distributed in due course.
The colliery is well situated for getting quickly and cheaply the produce thereof to great markets, having easy access by its railway and pier-head to the public canals and railways. The wagon-way belonging to the colliery is 2½ miles long, with numerous and convenient sidings, and affords great facilities and advantages for the transit and shipment of coal, and also produces a considerable and increasing income from the carriage thereover of the produce of other neighbouring collieries to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and the Bolton and Kenyon Railway.
For further particulars, application may be made at the office of Messrs. WOODCOCK, PARR, and SCORR, solicitors, Wigan. 104

IN CHANCERY.—LEY v. TULE.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership, the very valuable IRONWORKS, FOUNDRIES, &c., known as the LOWCA IRONWORKS, ENGINEERING WORKS, situated near Whitehaven; and also a FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, STABLE, GARDENS, &c., situate at Parton, near Whitehaven, to be sold under an Order of the Court of Chancery.
MR. PETER BROAD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Ballard's Station Hotel, Whitehaven, on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1857, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the above valuable PROPERTY.
The LOWCA IRONWORKS are situated at Harrington, about one mile from Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland (on the line of railway from Whitehaven to Carlisle), and are erected on a piece of land containing 4 a. 1a., or thereabouts, with power for the lessee to take any further quantity of land for the purposes of the said works at the rate of £4 an acre. The FOUNDRIES, GAS WORKS, STEAM-ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, extensive ERECTING, SMITHS', FITTING, and OTHER SHOPS, STORE ROOMS, STABLES, and OTHER BUILDINGS, in which a very extensive business has been, and is now, carried on by Messrs. Tule and Ley, as iron-founders and engineers; and also the STOCK-IN-TRADE, PLANT, and EFFECTS, of and belonging to the said works, will be sold at the same time and place.
Whitehaven and the neighbourhood is very populous, and several railways are adjacent. There are no engineering works at or near Whitehaven, except those offered for sale. Iron ore and coal abound in the immediate vicinity, and of the best quality; and an extensive business in smelting ore might be carried on at the LOWCA Works, they being well adapted for that purpose.
The FREEHOLD PROPERTY is situate at Parton, near the LOWCA Works, and consists of a DWELLING-HOUSE, with court-yard and garden behind, a STABLE, GARDEN, and WASHHOUSE, and TWO GARDENS, on the east side of the street at Parton aforesaid.
Particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the premises, will shortly be issued, and may be had in London of Mr. WILLIAM LEY, solicitor, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON, solicitor, 5, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn; and of the auctioneer, at his offices, 23, Poultry; of Messrs. BLACKBURN and HENDER, and Mr. JOHN PORTER-LEWIS, solicitors, Whitehaven; and at the principal hotels in Whitehaven, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Carlisle, Preston, Glasgow, and Cardiff, and at the place of sale.
WILLIAM LEY, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London. 105

WHEEL HENRY LEAD MINE (LIMITED).
PARISH OF WYTHBURN, CROSSWAITE, CUMBERLAND.
A FEW SHARES in this LEAD MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF. Rich lead ore is now being raised, experienced miners engaged, and first-rate talent employed, which will prove this property not to be surpassed by any lead mine in England. The royalty has been greatly reduced by Sir Henry Vane, in order to have the property worked with a Cornish spirit. Great results and speedy dividends may be relied on. To view the specimens of ore, applications to be made to Mr. Wm. COCKENOTT, 2, Chapel-street, Bradford; or Mr. JOHN GLENNIE, the secretary, 7, South Parade, Leeds. No share can be obtained unless applied for immediately. 106

IRELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSTELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.—The LESSEE of this very valuable property is desirous to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-invest a considerable sum, under the limited Liability Act.
The MINES comprise a vast amount of WHITE SILEX, used largely in the manufacture of porcelain and glass. CLAYS in great abundance, for earthenware and many wares, bricks, tiles, &c.; besides, a thick bed of rich IRON ORE, with some MANGANESE. There are 24 years of the lease unexpired, and the royalty or rent is low. The requirements of Ireland, and the circumstances of the mines, are singularly favourable for the establishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, flint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.
Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. J. J. GUMMOCK, C.E., Rostellan, near Cork; or to Messrs. TUCKER and DUNCANSON, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857. 107

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 20 tons; as well three years ago.
A 40 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets two speed rods, and balance-bob, complete.
J. J. GUMMOCK.
St. Austell, Feb. 25, 1857. 108

THE ENGINEER OF Friday, July 17, contains—Descriptions of Green's Fuel Economiser, Crawford's Apparatus for Cleaning and Preparing Textile Fabrics, Oden and Hibbert's Improvements applicable to Colliery and Locomotive Engines, Girard's Hydraulic Turbines, Longbottom's Apparatus for Generating and Superheating Steam, Sorburt's Taps and Valves, Griffith's Improvements in Vessels, &c., all illustrated. Original Articles on the Grievances of Railway Shareholders, the Great Canal, Progress of Art Instruction, School Endowment, Royal Agricultural Society's Show, the Dead Meat Market, &c. Articles on the American Coal Fields, the Atlantic Telegraph, Steam Agriculture, Lissajous's Acoustic Experiments. Patent Journal; Metals and Metal Working; Trade of Birmingham Wolverhampton, and the other Districts; Notes from the Western Counties, and all the Engineering News of the Week. Price 6d., Stamped 7d. Volumes I. and II., now ready, may be had from the Office, or any News Agent or Bookkeeper.
Bernard Luxton, Publisher, 501, Strand, London. 109

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
ABROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

COAL TRUCKS.—GEO. RICHARDSON AND CO. have THREE or FOUR HUNDRED well built, nearly new TRUCKS FOR SALE or HIRE, in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London. 110

LOCOMOTIVES.—GEO. RICHARDSON AND CO. have some SECOND-HAND ENGINES FOR SALE, in first-rate condition, suitable for passenger or goods traffic, contractors, or mineral purposes, and fit for immediate service.—19, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, London. 111

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.
HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD. 112

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100	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	2	1 1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 31, 1856.
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1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	65	60 65	235 10 0	3 0 0—May 25, 1857.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2 8 1/2	0 15 0	0 3 0—June 16, 1856.
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2000	Collaowen (copper)	10	25	23 25	2 0 0	1 0 0—May 25, 1857.
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128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	340	9	0 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 11, 1854.
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, copper)	6 1/2	9	9 10	2 13 0	0 3 0—June 30, 1857.
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1024	Gonnamore (copper), St. Cleer	13 1/2	95	100 100	4 0 0	2 0 0—July 7, 1857.
243	Graham and St. Aubrey (copper)	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	0 6 0	0 4 0—April 21, 1857.
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26066	Great Wheel Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	7	4	4 1/2	231 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 27, 1857.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	140	7 1/2	2 12 6	0 7 6—Apr. 18, 1854.
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 25, 1856.
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2560	Isle of Man (Limited)*	25	42	—	380 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1851.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31. 13s. 6d.	—	—	1420 0 0	50 0 0—June 30, 1857.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	80 85	1062 0 0	4 0 0—May 12, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	85	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec. 20, 1855.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	31. 15s. 11 1/2d.	3 1/2	3 1/2	256 0 0	3 0 0—June 4, 1857.
4000	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	120	120	120	0 5 0	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	41. 10s. 6d.	3	2 1/2	1 7 6	0 5 0—May 29, 1857.
5000	Mendips Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1853.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	12 15 6	0 10 0—July 2, 1857.
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15 1/2	15 1/2	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1855.
5000	Nantow and Penrhyn, Limited (23 1/2 shares)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 9	0 1 0—May 21, 1856.
2500	Nantow Vale (lead), Llanfyllid	1	1	1 1/2	48 0 0	1 0 0—Oct. 17, 1856.
400	Nether Breidden, Westmoreland	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1853.
270	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	35	70	249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	33s. 10d.	10	110	13 3 0	0 10 0—June 17, 1857.
140	North Roak (copper), Camborne	10	110	105 110	29 14 0	1 10 0—June 30, 1857.
6000	North Wheel Basset (cop., tin), Illo. [S.E.]	nil.	15	14 15	4 10 0	0 10 0—Apr. 12, 1856.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 1/2	21	20 21	224 10 0	20 0 0—May 4, 1857.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	—	2 3	17 11 6	2 0 0—Apr. 4, 1857.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100	365	—	62 4 6	5 0 0—May 20, 1857.
1000	Polyburo (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	0 7 0	0 3 0—June 19, 1856.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20s. 13s. 2d.	75	73 1/2 75	32 10 0	1 10 0—Oct. 8, 1856.
3500	Rhowyddol and Bachelidon (lead)	11s. 12d.	12	12	0 7 0	0 3 0—June 19, 1856.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinnar	12	35	30 32 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6—Oct. 28, 1856.
12000	Rosetown Consols (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	6s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	466 0 0	0 10 0—May 26, 1857.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 1/2	340	320 330	77 0 0	10 0 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	1 1/2	145	140 145	407 15 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1855.
256	South Tolus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	290	280 290	403 13 6	2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1851.
496	South Wheel Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18s. 9d.	3 1/2	4 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1856.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	4 1/2	15	4 1/2	0 17 6	0 7 6—June 13, 1856.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	33s. 7s. 8d.	13	5	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 22, 1857.
978	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	51. 14s. 1d.	5	4 1/2	910 0 0	7 0 0—May 19, 1857.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	180	180	8 3 6	0 5 0—Apr. 13, 1857.
9600	Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Berrallston [S.E.]	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	9 11 5	0 2 0—Feb. 21, 1857.
6000	Tinctor (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	4 1/2	4 1/2	467 15 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1855.
2948	Trehan (silver-lead), Menheniot	3 1/2	20	30 35	403 13 6	2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1851.
872	Trehan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	65	55 65	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1856.
96	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	20	15 20	1 12 0	0 3 0—Apr. 2, 1857.
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 1/2	20	2 1/2	55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
4000	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	12s.	3	3	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
4966	Trevelan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 3 9	0 6 0—June 12, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	80	50	10 17 0	0 16 0—May 19, 1857.
4000	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	175	175	281 5 0	3 0 0—May 18, 1857.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	—	—	—	20 0 0	2 0 0—May 18, 1857.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23s. 7s. 8d.	45	42 1/2 45	33 1 0	0 10 0—Apr. 8, 1857.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	2 1/2	29	27 28	77 10 0	10 0 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	140	130 135	6 10 0	10 0 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
256	West Darnell (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	150	140 150	2 0 0	2 0 0—May 18, 1857.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	17. 11s. 7d.	13	11 13	33 1 0	0 10 0—Apr. 8, 1857.
400	West Wheel Seton (copper), Camborne	38 1/2	310	300 310	77 10 0	10 0 0—Oct. 28, 1856.
240	Wheel Ball (tin), St. Just	6	5	5	2 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 1/2	230	220 230	455 10 0	8 0 0—June 2, 1857.
256	Wheel Baller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	3 1/2	310	300 320	828 15 0	7 10 0—May 19, 1857.
1024	Wheel Charlotte, Ferranorth [S.E.]	3 1/2	4	5	1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	450	250	39 0 0	6 0 0—May 6, 1857.
5000	Wheel Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	—	—	0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50	95	—	2375 10 0	8 0 0—May 10, 1854.
1024	Wheel Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	2s. 6d.	30	1 1/2	0 2 0	1 0 0—June 12, 1857.
512	Wheel John (silver-lead), Kes	30	7	3 1/2	0 6 0	0 3 0—Mar. 27, 1857.
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 1/2	19	20	5 0 0	1 0 0—June 17, 1857.
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	£1 7 1/2	13	13	31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1856.
430	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	13	13	78 0 0	5 0 0—May 26, 1857.
448	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 1/2	60	62 1/2 65	27 17 6	2 5 0—June 9, 1857.
1024	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8	46	46 48	215 13 0	9 0 0—May 15, 1857.
40	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	25	40 10 0	3 0 0—Aug. 25, 1852.
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	31 1/2	25	25	282 10 0	3 0 0—June 8, 1857.
198	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	10 1/2	150	150	0 1 9	0 7 0—June 30, 1854.
1040	Wheel Trelawny (sil.-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	24	5	5	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1854.
1024	Wheel Trelawny (tin, copper), Gwinnar	10s. 6d.	5	5	2 10 0	0 4 0—June 16, 1857.
4966	Wheel Wrey (lead), St. Ives	11s. 9d.	6 1/2	6	0 1 6	0 1 6—Apr. 17, 1855.
8000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	29	32 1/2 33	27 5 6	1 0 0—July 9, 1857.

[* Dividends paid every two months. + Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	2	2	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1853.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	26 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 13, 1844.
2454	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	180 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 5, 1857.
12000	Burra Burra Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	51	49 50	84 12 0	3 0 0—Feb. 19, 1857.
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	14	11 13	5 8 0	0 10 0—May 9, 1856.
20000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	18	16 17	9 10 0	0 10 0—June 26, 1856.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	4 5 6	0 5 0—June 25, 1857.
103813	Martinsburg (lead), Portugal [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 4 3	0 1 0—Sept. 3, 1856.
25000	Peninsular and New Granada [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0—Jan. 2, 1857.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	8	5 7	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 29, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 1/2	3	2 1/2	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	4s.	2s. 4s.	0 1 9	0 7 0—June 30, 1854.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.]	28 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1853.
30000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10	3	2 1/2	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 12, 1855.
83678	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	—	—	0 1 8	0 1 0—Apr. 17, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7	—	—	—	—
60000	Chancellorville (lead), Freiberg	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	—	—	—	—	—
83040	Cologne Mining Company	£1 4	—	—	—	—
350000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S.E.]	2s.	2s.	2s. 2s.	—	—
12000	Ditto, Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. [S.E.]	25	27	27	—	—
25000	Fortuna	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
20000	Iberian, Limited (sil.-ld.), Spain	1 1/2	1s.	1s.	—	—
25000	Liberty, Virginia	1	—	—	—	—
2300	Kinzigtal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.